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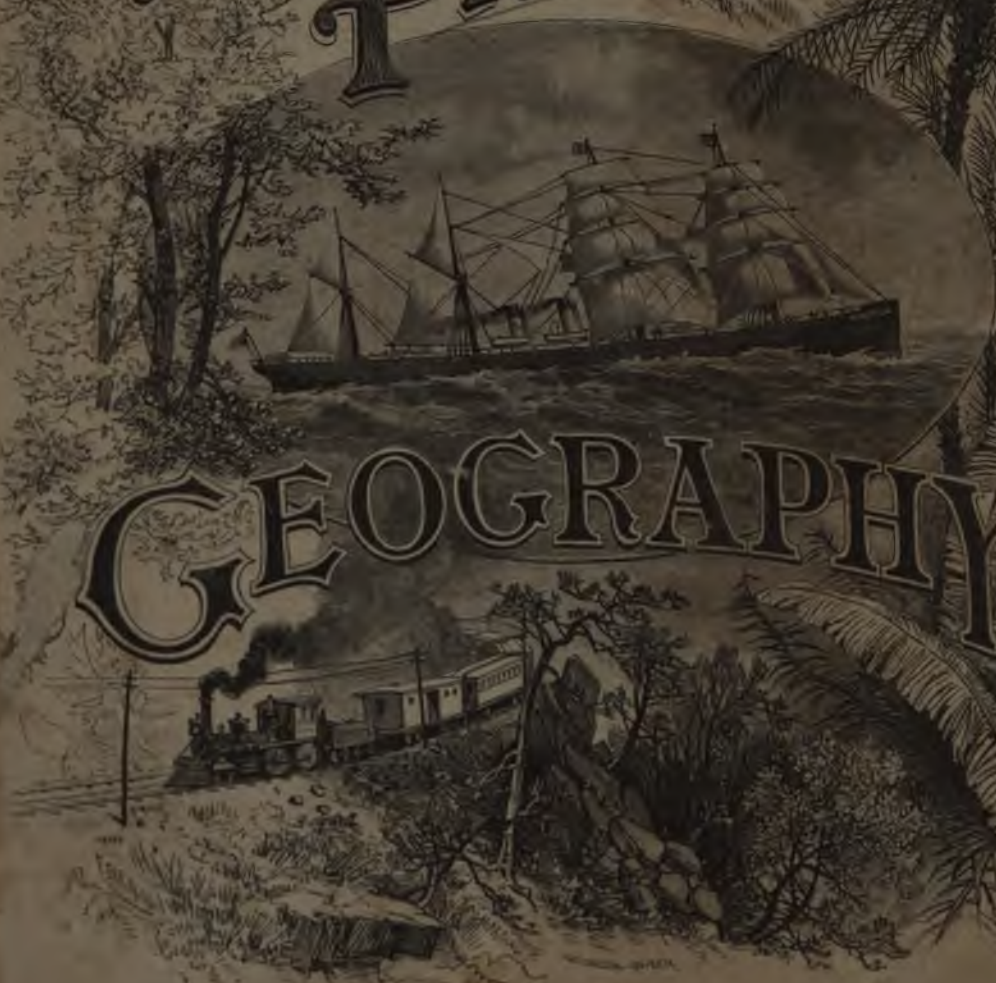
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PENNSYLVANIA EDITION.

MITCHELL'S

NEW
PRIMARY

GEOGRAPHY



PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY J. H. BUTLER & CO.,

AND FOR SALE BY THE BOOKSELLERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

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Willie E. Higgins-

Hyde Park

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Dec. 1st 1878-

MITCHELL'S NEW PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

THE SECOND BOOK OF THE SERIES.

THE NEW
PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY:

ILLUSTRATED BY

TWENTY COLORED MAPS

AND

EMBELLISHED WITH A HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

DESIGNED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO

THE AUTHOR'S NEW INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.



BY S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL,

AUTHOR OF "FIRST LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY," "NEW INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY," "MODERN GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS,"
"NEW ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS," ETC., ETC.

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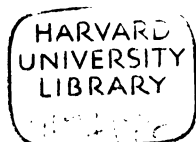
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PREFACE.

IN presenting the **NEW PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY** to the public, the author desires to say that he has arranged it upon an entirely philosophical plan, which he recommends to the notice of teachers. The principles and definitions are complete, clear, and concise. They are arranged, for facility of study, in a series of questions and answers. After this, the order of arrangement is—first, the map; then, the questions on the map; and third, the descriptive geography of the countries upon it. As soon as this simple arrangement is understood, even by a very young child, the book assumes a regular form for study, and becomes easy of reference.

The questions upon the maps are full and complete. The maps themselves are new, and have all been engraved expressly for this work. They have been carefully constructed from the latest government surveys, and other authorities, and are not so filled with details as to confuse the great features, which it is most desirable for a child to know.

The descriptive geography is clear: states and kingdoms are not confounded with cities and provinces. The proper subordination is everywhere observed. The important historical facts, which are connected with the geography of each country, have not been neglected. Care has been taken to make the language simple and expressive.

One word as to the place this work is to assume in the series of which it is a part. It claims to be in itself an entire system of modern geography, designed for children. To those who, after this, shall take up the **NEW INTERMEDIATE**, it will be, in effect, but enlarging the maps, as with a magnifying glass; placing the numerous **and more** detailed features, rivers, towns, area, population, &c., upon them, and proceeding to find additional interest, instruction, and importance in travelling more slowly, and with a practiced eye, over the same general route. The successive books of the series have been thus linked together, according to a systematic and progressive plan.

The illustrations are very numerous, and will commend themselves by their freshness and novelty; they represent prominent features and curiosities of many of the most interesting countries.

The author believes it to be without a rival among books of its kind and grade; and he sincerely and confidently hopes that this is the verdict it will achieve *for itself* from the educational world.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

The publishers of MITCHELL'S **NEW GEOGRAPHIES** desire to express their thanks to Teachers and Boards of Education for the very liberal support accorded to the series.

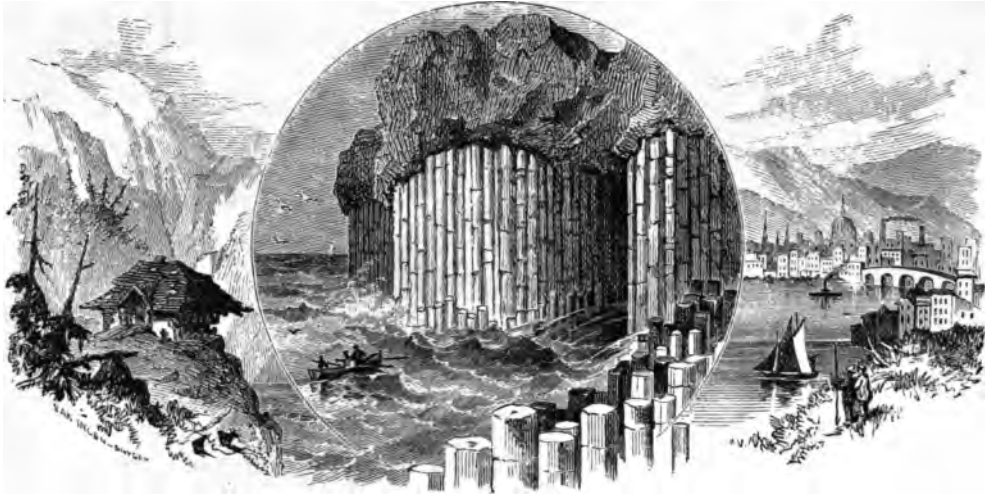
The **NEW PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY** has had a sale of over a million copies, and new electrotypes plates have become necessary. Advantage has been taken of this necessity to enlarge the type, to renew with fresher subjects a number of the illustrations, and to engrave *entirely new maps, unsurpassed for clearness and accuracy*. This has been done without interference with the text (except the usual revision), so that this new edition matches the old, page for page, and can be used therewith in all classes.

It is hoped that in its new dress the book will not only retain all its old friends but also make many new ones.

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NEW PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.



These are some of the strange and beautiful views in different parts of the earth, of which Geography teaches us. The centre is a natural cave in an island off the coast of Scotland. On the left is a view in Switzerland, of snow-covered mountains and of a cottage on the top of a rock. On the right is a city situated on a river; it has fine buildings, a bridge, and boats plying on the water: behind it is a chain of mountains.

PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS.

What is Geography?

Geography is a description of the surface of the earth.

What is the Earth?

The Earth is the planet upon which we live.

On what part of the earth do we live?

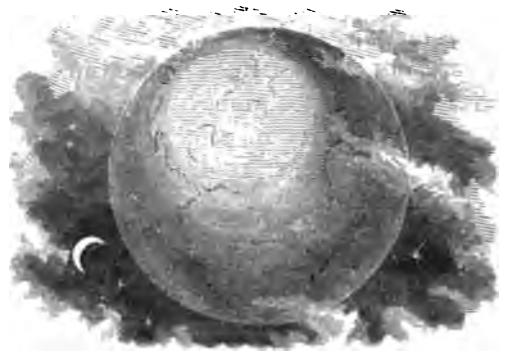
We live on the surface or outside part of the earth.

What is a Planet?

A Planet is a large ball or globe revolving in space. There are eight planets.

Around what does the earth revolve?

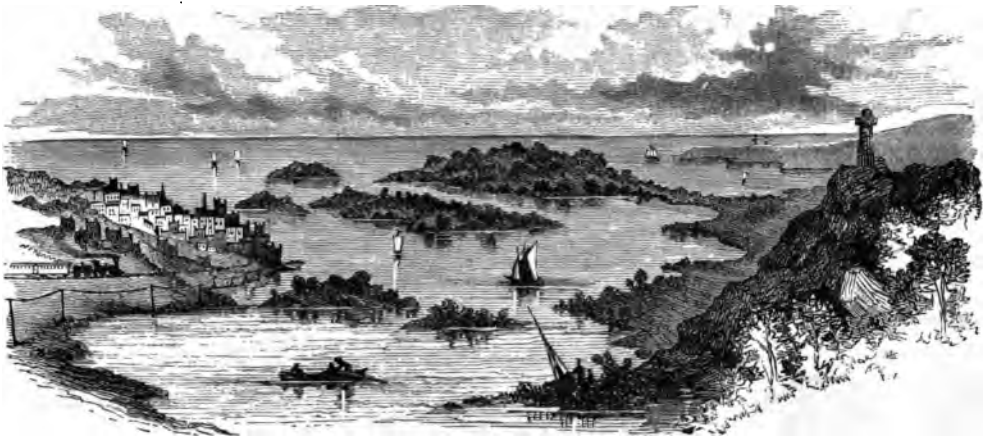
The earth revolves around the sun. All the planets revolve around the sun.



GLOBE IN SPACE.

Of what is the outside of the earth composed?

The outside of the earth is composed of land and water.



This picture represents the mouth of a river opening into the ocean. In the river and at its mouth are numerous islands and a peninsula. On the left is a city; a railroad train is entering it, and there are telegraph posts and wires on the river bank. On the right is a light-house on a high rock. Beyond that, in the distance, jutting out into the ocean, is a headland or cape.

How is the land divided?

The land is divided into continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, and capes.

How is the water divided?

The water is divided into oceans, seas, bays, gulfs, straits, lakes, and rivers.

How is the surface of the earth represented?

The surface of the earth is represented by a globe and by maps.

What is a Globe?

A Globe is a round ball, with the divisions of land and water marked upon it.

Where must a person be to see the earth as it is represented by a globe?

A person to see the earth as represented by a globe must be at a great distance above the earth.

What is a Map?

A Map is a representation of the whole or a part of the earth on a flat surface.

Where is a person supposed to be to behold the earth as it is drawn upon a map?

A person to see the earth as drawn upon a map must be at some distance above the portion so represented. A person who goes up in a balloon to a great height sees the earth as it is on a map.

DIVISIONS OF THE LAND.

What is a Continent?

A Continent is the largest division of the land.

How many continents are there?

There are three continents,—the Western, the Eastern, and the Australian.

What is an Island?

An Island is a small portion of land surrounded by water.

What is an Archipelago (ar-ke-pel'-ā-go)?

An Archipelago is a cluster or group of islands.



ARCHIPELAGO, PENINSULA, ISTHMUS, AND CAPE.

What is a Peninsula?

A Peninsula is a portion of land almost surrounded by water. Peninsula means—almost an island.

What is an Isthmus?

An Isthmus is a neck of land which joins two larger portions of land together.

What is a Cape?

A Cape is a point of land extending into the sea.

All the divisions which we have mentioned would be seen by a person stationed at a sufficient distance above the earth, and looking down upon it.

What is a Mountain?

A Mountain is a great elevation of the land.

What is a Hill?

A Hill is a high point of land less elevated than a mountain.

What is a Mountain System or Chain?

When many mountains are joined together, they form a Mountain System or Chain.



MOUNTAIN CHAIN.—THE HIMALAYAS.

From what point do we measure the height of a mountain?

We measure the height of a mountain from the level of the sea.

2a

What is a Valley?

A Valley is the low land between mountains or hills.

What is a Plain?

A Plain is a level tract of land.

What are Plains called in North America?

Plains in North America are called Prairies.

What is a Desert?

A Desert is a large plain covered with sand.

What is a Volcano?

A Volcano is a mountain which emits smoke and fire.



A VOLCANO.—MOUNT ETNA.

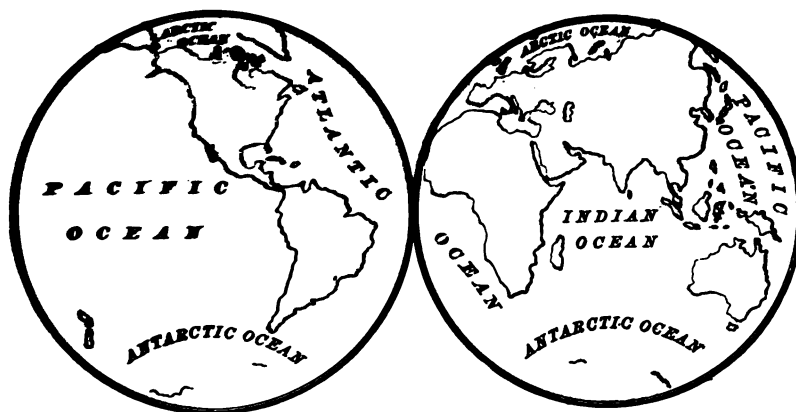
What is the opening of a volcano called?

The opening of a volcano is called the Crater. Lava and stones are sometimes thrown out of the crater.

What causes the volcano to emit fire?

The volcano emits fire because under the earth's surface are fires, of which volcanoes are the vent.

Let the teacher illustrate these definitions by pointing out such of the divisions of the land as come under the pupil's observation. Thus, *North and South America form a continent*: the nearest island, peninsula, &c., may be mentioned; mountains, hills, valleys, &c., which the child has seen, may be referred to. This plan is an admirable aid to the text-book instruction.



On this map of the hemispheres the oceans are represented: the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic, and the Antarctic.

DIVISIONS OF THE WATER.

When we speak of *the ocean or the sea*, what do we mean?

When we speak of the ocean or the sea, we mean the entire body of water surrounding the continents.

How is the ocean or the sea divided?

The ocean or the sea is divided into several portions, called oceans and seas.

What is an Ocean?

An Ocean is the largest body of salt water enclosing the land.

How many oceans are there?

There are five oceans.

Name the five oceans.

The five oceans are, Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic.

What is a Sea?

A Sea is a large portion of salt water not so large as an ocean.

What is a Gulf or Bay?

A Gulf or Bay is a portion of water extending from the sea into the land.

What is a Strait?

A Strait is a narrow passage of water joining larger portions of water.

What is a Lake?

A Lake is a large portion of water nearly or quite surrounded by land. It is usually fresh.



GREAT LAKES OF AMERICA.

What is a River?

A River is a large stream of water flowing toward the sea, a lake, or another river.

How are rivers formed?

Rivers are formed by the running together of smaller streams and springs.

What are these small streams called?

Small streams are sometimes called rivulets and brooks. Large brooks are called creeks.

How is the quantity of water in rivers increased?

The quantity of water in rivers is increased by rain, and by streams that are fed by the melting of snows upon the mountains and hills.

Of what use are rivers?

Rivers are useful to water the earth and make it fertile; and also to convey articles of commerce to the people who live on and near their banks.

Do rivers always flow into the sea?

Rivers do not always flow into the sea. They sometimes flow into lakes, or into other rivers.

If the attention of the child can be called to any of these natural objects near his own home, a single glance at them, with the explanation of the teacher, will be more instructive than any definition can be.

THE MARINER'S COMPASS.



MARINER'S COMPASS.

What is a Mariner's Compass?

A Mariner's Compass is an instrument which tells us the direction of the various portions of the earth's surface.

Of what does a Mariner's Compass consist?

A Mariner's Compass consists of a circular box, in which is a magnetic needle on a pivot.

In what direction does that needle point?

The needle of a mariner's compass always points north.

How do you know the other points of the compass?

If we face the north, the direction behind us will be SOUTH; on our right hand will be EAST; and on our left will be WEST.

What point is between north and east?

North-east is between north and east.

Between north and west?

North-west is between north and west.

Between south and east?

South-east is between south and east.

Between south and west?

South-west is between south and west.

In what direction does the sun rise?

The sun rises nearly in the east.

In what direction does it set?

The sun sets nearly in the west.

A small pocket compass, constructed like a mariner's compass, may be shown to the pupil, and its divisions explained.

When any portion of the earth is represented on a map, it is usual to draw it so that the top of the map shall be the north; the bottom, the south; the right hand, east; and the left hand, west: thus—



HOW MAPS ARE MADE.

A map is a representation of the whole or of any portion of the earth's surface.

What are shown on a Map?

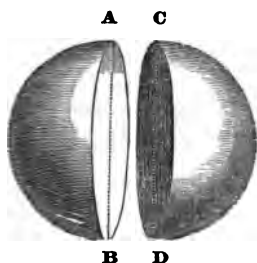
A Map shows the divisions of the land and water; the outlines of the countries on the earth's surface; the mountains, rivers, and other features of the various countries.

How is the entire surface of the earth represented?

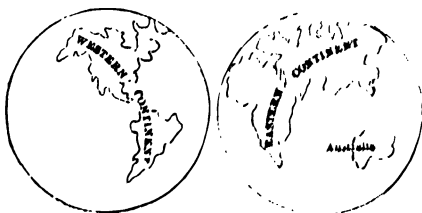
The entire surface of the earth is represented by a map of the hemispheres.

What is a hemisphere?

HEMI means HALF: a hemisphere is the half of the sphere. The earth or sphere is supposed to be cut in two, thus:—



Then the two halves, or hemispheres, are turned upon their flat sides, and upon them are traced the outlines of the land and water, and of the countries on the earth's surface, giving us the map of the world in hemispheres, thus:—



Here let the teacher illustrate the process by which this map is made. A small globe for illustration is an important aid: the process of dividing it may be easily shown to the pupils by means of an orange.

How is a map of a portion of the earth's surface made?

A map of a portion of the earth's surface is made by taking a portion of the map in hemispheres, and enlarging it. Thus, we may take out that portion of the eastern hemisphere which contains a part of Europe, and when enlarged it will be represented thus:—



What is the object of the different colors used on maps?

The different colors used on maps help to show the different divisions of the land, and the different countries composing the divisions.

(In this book the water is uniformly colored blue.)

Let the pupil be required to point out, upon the preceding maps, the various features of the earth's surface which have been now defined.

OF THE PEOPLE WHO INHABIT THE EARTH.

How many people are there in the world?

There are upwards of fourteen hundred millions —(1,400,000,000.)

How are the people in the world divided?

The people in the world are divided into five principal races, named according to their color and residence.

Name the five races in the world.

The five races are the White or Caucasian; the Yellow or Mongolian; the Black or African; the Brown or Malay; and the Red or American.

What is known of the White race?

The White race is superior to the others, and is found chiefly in Europe and America.



THE WHITE RACE.

Of the Yellow race?

The Yellow race is found in Asia; the best specimens are in China and Japan.

Of the Black race?

The Black race is found in Africa, and is commonly called the Negro race.

Of the Brown race?

The Brown race inhabits the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

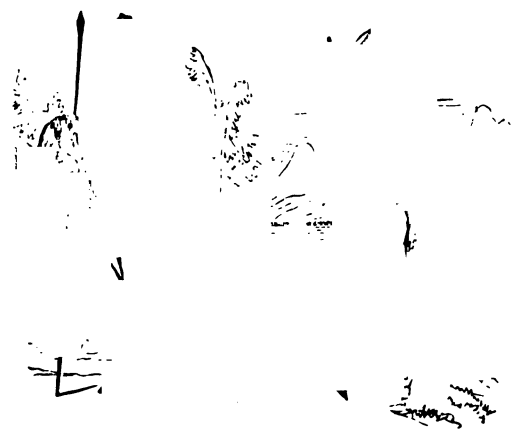


THE YELLOW RACE.
(A Chinese Laborer.)

THE BLACK RACE.
(An African Chief.)

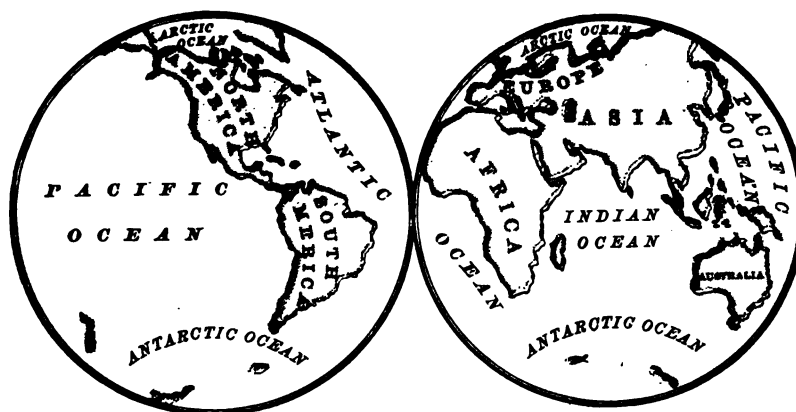
Of the Red race?

The Red race includes the Indians of North and South America.



THE BROWN RACE.
(A New Zealand Chief.)

THE RED RACE.
(An Indian Chief.)



This little map shows us the grand divisions in the two hemispheres.

GRAND DIVISIONS AND COUNTRIES.

Besides the natural divisions of the land and water, the land is divided into grand divisions, and these grand divisions are subdivided into countries, so that we may conveniently study them.

What is a grand division of the earth?

A grand division of the earth is a large portion of the land, usually smaller than a continent.

How many grand divisions of the earth are there?

There are six grand divisions of the earth.

Name the six grand divisions.

The six grand divisions are Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and Oceanica.

Which is the largest grand division?

Asia is the largest.

The next in size?

Africa is next in size to Asia.

Which is the smallest?

Europe is the smallest.

What does Oceanica include?

Oceanica includes the groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean.

What three grand divisions form the Eastern Continent?

The three grand divisions of the Eastern continent are Europe, Asia, and Africa.

What two grand divisions form the Western Continent?

The two grand divisions of the Western continent are North America and South America.

GOVERNMENT.

How are countries classified?

Countries are classified according to their government. There are many kinds of government. The principal are, empires, kingdoms, and republics.

What is an Empire?

An Empire is a country governed by an emperor.



ALEXANDER II.

WILLIAM I.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

What is a Kingdom?

A Kingdom is a country governed by a king or a queen.



QUEEN VICTORIA READING HER SPEECH TO THE PARLIAMENT.

What is a Republic?

A Republic is a country in which the people choose their own governors.

What is the governor of a republic called?

The governor of a republic is called a president.

A PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
(Thomas Jefferson.)

How are countries divided?

Countries are divided into states, as in the United States; or into provinces, as in Prussia.

How are states sometimes divided?

States are sometimes divided into counties, as in England and in each of the United States.

What is a city or town?

A city or town is a place where large numbers of people reside.

What is a Capital?

A Capital is the seat of government of a country or state.

What is done at the capital?

At the capital the laws are made.

VARIETIES OF RELIGION.

What is meant by religion?

By religion is meant the worship of a divinity.

Name the principal religions.

The principal religions are the Christian, the Jewish, the Mohammedan, and the Pagan.

What do Pagans worship?

Pagans worship images of wood and stone, called IDOLS.

What is Mohammedanism?

Mohammedanism is a religion founded by Mohammed, who called himself God's prophet.

Who are the Jews?

The Jews are a people descended from Abraham.

Do they believe in Christ?

They do not believe in Christ. They still expect a Messiah or Saviour.

What is the Christian Religion?

The Christian Religion is that which teaches that Christ has come as the Saviour of the world.

In what book is this religion explained?

The Christian Religion is explained in the Bible.

FORM AND MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

What is the form of the earth?

The earth is round like an orange.

Can we see that the earth is round?

We cannot see that the earth is round: it usually seems flat to us while we are on its surface.

How then is it known to be round?

The earth is known to be round because if we start in an easterly or westerly direction, and travel on long enough, we shall come to the point from which we set out.

Has the earth been sailed around?

The earth has been often sailed around.

What is such a voyage called?

Sailing around the earth is called circumnavigating the globe.

What is the distance around the earth called?

The distance around the earth is called the circumference of the earth.

How great is the circumference of the earth?

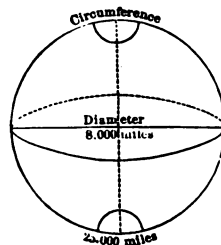
The earth is twenty-five thousand miles around.

What is the diameter of the earth?

The diameter of the earth is the distance through the centre of the earth.

How great is the diameter of the earth?

The diameter of the earth is nearly eight thousand miles.

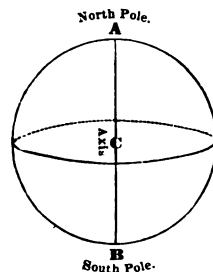


If a diameter be drawn from north to south as in the figure below, what is it called?

A diameter drawn from north to south through the earth is called the axis of the earth.

Where does it touch the surface of the sphere?

It touches the surface of the sphere at two points called the North and the South Pole.



What two motions has the earth?

The earth's two motions are—one on its axis, the other round the sun.

In what direction does it turn on its axis?

The earth turns on its axis from west to east.

How long does it take to turn once on its axis?

The earth turns on its axis once in twenty-four hours, or one day.

How long does it take to revolve round the sun?

The earth revolves round the sun once in a year

What is caused by its turning on its axis?

The earth's turning on its axis causes the change of day and night.

What is caused by its moving round the sun?

The earth's moving round the sun causes the change of the seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

Does the sun really move round the earth, as it seems to do, every day?

The sun does not move round the earth; the earth turns upon its axis, and thus causes the appearance of the movement of the sun.

A globe will again aid the pupil to understand these motions. A ball or an orange attached to a string, and swung round the finger, will exemplify to the pupil the motion of the earth round the sun.

LATITUDE, CIRCLES USED ON MAPS, AND LONGITUDE.

Since the earth is round, like a ball, we suppose it to be marked with lines and circles, by which we are enabled to point out the different features and places on its surface. These circles have particular names.

What is meant by Latitude?

Latitude means distance measured from the Equator towards the Poles.

What is the Equator?

The Equator is an imaginary line extending east and west around the earth, equally distant from the two Poles.

What is distance measured from the Equator towards the North Pole called?

Distance measured from the Equator towards the North Pole is called North Latitude.

What is distance measured from the Equator towards the South Pole called?

Distance measured from the Equator towards the South Pole is called South Latitude.

When is a place said to be in North Latitude?

Any place is said to be in North Latitude when it is north of the Equator.

When is a place said to be in South Latitude?

Any place is said to be in South Latitude when it is south of the Equator.

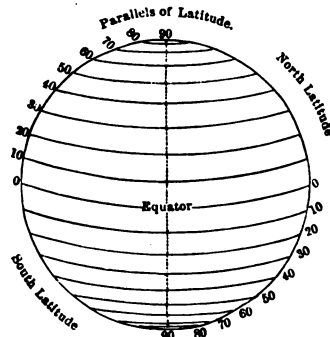
How many degrees of latitude are there?

There are 90 degrees of North Latitude, and 90 degrees of South Latitude.

What are Parallels of Latitude?

Parallels of Latitude are imaginary lines extending around the earth parallel with the Equator.

EXAMPLE.—In what latitude is Philadelphia? *Answer.*—Philadelphia is in north latitude, because it is north of the Equator. It is on the 40th parallel.



What is the Tropic of Cancer?

The Tropic of Cancer is the parallel of latitude encircling the earth $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the Equator.

What is the Tropic of Capricorn?

The Tropic of Capricorn is the parallel of latitude encircling the earth $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the Equator.

What is the Arctic Circle?

The Arctic Circle is the parallel of latitude encircling the earth $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the North Pole.

What is the Antarctic Circle?

The Antarctic Circle is the parallel of latitude encircling the earth $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the South Pole.

What are these Circles sometimes called?

The Arctic Circle and the Antarctic Circle are sometimes called the Polar Circles, because they lie near the Poles.

What is meant by Zone?

The word Zone means belt, or girdle.

What are the Zones?

Zones are belts of the earth's surface formed by the Tropics and the Polar Circles.

What does the Torrid Zone include?

The Torrid Zone includes that portion of the earth's surface lying between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. It is 47° wide.

What does the North Temperate Zone include?

The North Temperate Zone includes that portion of the earth's surface lying between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle. It is 43° wide.

What does the South Temperate Zone include?

The South Temperate Zone includes that portion of the earth's surface lying between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle. It is 43° wide.

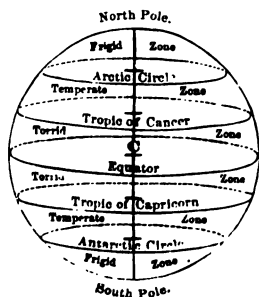
What does the North Frigid Zone include?

The North Frigid Zone includes that portion of the earth's surface lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole. It is 47° wide, $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on each side of the North Pole.

What does the South Frigid Zone include?

The South Frigid Zone includes that portion of the earth's surface lying between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole. It is 47° wide, $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on each side of the South Pole.

EXAMPLE.—In what zone is Pennsylvania? *Answer.*—It is in the North Temperate Zone, because it lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle.

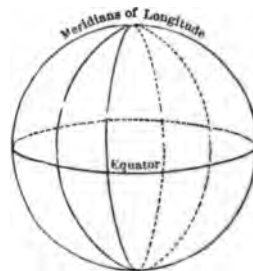


What is meant by Longitude?

Longitude means distance measured east or west from any particular meridian.

What is a Meridian of Longitude?

A Meridian of Longitude is an imaginary line extending north and south around the earth through the two Poles.



What is distance measured east from a meridian called?

Distance measured east from any meridian called East Longitude.

What is distance measured west from a meridian called?

Distance measured west from any meridian called West Longitude.

When is a place said to be in East Longitude? *Any place is said to be in East Longitude when it is east of any particular meridian.*

When is a place said to be in West Longitude? *Any place is said to be in West Longitude when it is west of any particular meridian.*

How many degrees of Longitude are there? *There are 180 degrees of East Longitude, and 180 degrees of West Longitude.*

What is the Meridian of Washington?

The Meridian of Washington is an imaginary line extending through the city of Washington, to the North and the South Pole.

EXAMPLE.—In what longitude from Washington is Philadelphia? *Answer.*—It is in East Longitude from Washington because it is east of the Meridian of Washington.

It is suggested that a small globe be used to explain this and the preceding lesson. Or, an orange may be marked so as to show to the pupil all the circles

lines referred to. It should be explained that there may be an indefinite number of parallels and meridians.

NOTE.—On our maps, longitude is also reckoned from the Meridian of Greenwich, in England.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS.

What do we mean by Climate?

By Climate we mean the different degrees of heat and cold upon the earth's surface.

Where are the hottest parts of the earth?

The hottest parts of the earth are in the Torrid Zone.

Where are the coldest parts of the earth?

The coldest parts of the earth are in the Frigid Zone.

* What is said of the climate of the Temperate Zones?

The climate of the Temperate Zones is mild and pleasant, neither very cold nor very hot.

In what other way than by latitude is climate affected?

Climate is affected also by the height or elevation of a country, and by moisture.

What effect has climate upon men?

Climate affects the constitution, customs, and health of mankind.

What is the effect of the climate of the Torrid Zone?

The climate of the Torrid Zone makes men weak and languid, and produces indolent habits.

Of that of the Frigid Zone?

The climate of the Frigid Zone makes men stupid and inactive.

Of that of the Temperate Zones?

In the Temperate Zones man is healthiest, happiest, and most civilized.

What effect has climate upon the lower animals?

The climate causes different varieties of the lower animals to exist in different parts of the world.

What is said of the beasts of the Torrid Zone?

In the Torrid Zone the wild beasts are numerous and very fierce; the serpents and reptiles are venomous.

What of the birds of the Torrid Zone?

In the Torrid Zone the birds are beautiful in form, and their feathers are of brilliant colors.

What of the animals of the Temperate Zones?

The animals of the Temperate Zones are less fierce and more useful than those of the Torrid Zone: such as the horse, cow, deer, and sheep.



SCENE IN THE TORRID ZONE.

What is said of the vegetable productions in the Torrid Zone?

Vegetation in the Torrid Zone grows with great luxuriance; there are luscious fruits and beautiful flowers.

In the Temperate Zones?

In the Temperate Zones many grains and fruits are produced.

In the Frigid Zone?

In the Frigid Zone there is little vegetation.

We speak of a climate as cold or hot; as healthy or unhealthy; as wet, or moist, or dry; and, where there is a combination of such conditions, as pleasant or unpleasant. Different localities, known to the pupil, may be cited to explain this.

THE PHYSICAL OR NATURAL KINGDOMS OF THE EARTH.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

What are contained in the animal kingdom?

The animal kingdom contains all forms of animal life.

What is the highest form of animal after man?

After man beasts are the highest form of animal.



LION.

What are beasts of prey?

Beasts of prey are those which eat other animals.

Name some of the principal beasts of prey.

The principal beasts of prey are the lion, tiger, leopard, bear, and others.

Where are beasts of prey usually found?

Beasts of prey are usually found in the countries near the Equator. The bear is found in the Temperate and Frigid Zones.



ELEPHANTS AND TIGER.

Name the principal useful animals.

The principal useful animals are the horse, sheep, camel, elephant, and others.

Where are the useful animals found?

The useful animals are found in all countries but in the finest forms in the Temperate Zones.

What may be said of the elephant?

The elephant roams wild, but is caught and easily tamed, and made to carry burdens.

What is said of the camel?

The camel is used to cross deserts and carry burdens; it can travel without water for several days.



CAMELS.

What are the domestic animals?

The domestic animals are horses, cows, dogs, and such other animals as live with man.

What forms of animal life come after beasts?

After beasts come birds, fishes, reptiles, and insects.

What is known of birds?

Birds exist in all countries: some fly from one country to another with the changes of the seasons.

What is said of birds in the Torrid Zone?

Birds in the Torrid Zone have fine forms and brilliant plumage.

What is meant by birds of prey?

Birds of prey are large birds which eat other birds or fishes.

Name some of the birds of prey.

Some of the birds of prey are the condor, vulture, the eagle, and others.



OSTRICHES.

Which is the largest bird?

The ostrich is the largest bird; it runs very swiftly.

Name some of the principal fishes.

Among fishes are the shark, the porpoise, the dolphin, the cod, the herring, and others.

Where are pearls found?

Pearls are found in the shells of oysters. They are taken by divers, who go down into the ocean for them.

Name some reptiles.

Among reptiles are crocodiles, serpents, lizards, and others.

Name some insects.

Among insects are bees, hornets, mosquitoes, gnats, and others.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

What do we mean by the vegetable kingdom?

By the vegetable kingdom we mean all the plants which are produced by the earth, from the greatest oak to the smallest shrub or blade of grass.

Do different countries produce different plants?

Different countries produce different plants, fruits and grains.

Where are fruits and flowers produced?

Fruits and flowers grow almost everywhere; but they are most numerous and beautiful in the Torrid Zone.

What are the tropical fruits?

The tropical fruits are oranges, pine-apples, bananas, pomegranates, figs, olives, and many others.

What are the fruits of the temperate regions?

The fruits of the temperate regions are apples, peaches, pears, and others.

What are the principal grains?

The grains of the temperate regions are wheat, barley, corn, oats, rye, and others.

Where are coffee and tea produced?

Coffee is produced in Arabia and the tropical parts of America, and tea principally in China.

Where are cotton and sugar produced?

Cotton and sugar are produced in tropical countries, and in the southern portion of the United States.

THE MINERAL KINGDOM.

What do we mean by the mineral kingdom?

By the mineral kingdom we mean the various kinds of stones, ores, and metals which are taken out of the earth.

What are the principal metals?

The principal metals are gold, silver, iron, tin, lead, and others.

What is their relative value?

Gold is the most valuable, and silver next; but iron is the most useful metal.

What are precious stones?

Precious stones are those which are very rare and brilliant.

Name the principal precious stones.

The principal precious stones are diamonds, rubies, sapphires, amethysts, emeralds, and others.

What may be said of coal?

Coal is a very valuable mineral, and is used for fuel. From it also gas is made to light our houses.

As these various products are referred to in the body of the work, the instructor may illustrate by showing real specimens to the pupil, and giving additional descriptions.

22



WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

What continent in the Western Hemisphere? *The Western Continent.*

What grand divisions of the earth? *North America and South America.*

What isthmus unites North and South America?

What islands lie between North and South America?

What ocean west of America? East? North?

What ocean in the southern part of the Western Hemisphere? What grand division north-west of America?

What land in the north-eastern part of the Western Hemisphere? What island east of Greenland?

What strait in the north-west, between Asia and America? What islands south of Behring Strait?

In what part of North America is Newfoundland?

What river in North America empties into the Atlantic near Newfoundland? Into the Gulf of Mexico?

What two large rivers in the north-eastern part of South America? What river in the south-eastern part?

What cape at the southern extremity of South America?

What islands east of Cape Horn?

What islands on the north-west of South America?

What is Oceanica? *The island division of the Pacific Ocean.*

What are the principal groups of Oceanica in the Western

Hemisphere? *The Sandwich Islands, the Marquesas (Markay'-sahs), the Society, and the Friendly Islands.*

What is the largest island of Oceanica in this hemisphere? *New Zealand.*

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

In what direction from North America, and in what ocean, are the West Indies? The Aleutian Islands? Greenland? Newfoundland? In what direction from South America, and in what ocean, are the Falkland Islands? The Galapagos?

In what direction, and on what ocean, would a vessel sail from the West Indies to the Azores? From the Azores to Newfoundland? From Iceland to the West Indies? From the Isthmus of Panama to New Zealand? From the Sandwich Islands to Cape Horn? From Magellan Strait to the Aleutian Islands?

Which division of America is crossed by the equator? In what latitude is North America? South America? Why? Which division of America is crossed by the Tropic of Cancer? By the Tropic of Capricorn? By the Arctic Circle? What land by the Antarctic Circle? In what four zones is America? In what three is North America? In what two is South America? Why? In what longitude from Greenwich is America? *West.* Why?

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

1. **America** contains the two principal divisions of land in the Western Continent, called North America and South America. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1492. He sailed from Spain; his fleet consisted of three small ships.

When Columbus sailed, few people believed in the existence of the Western Continent.

2. America was named after Americus Vesputius (Ah-mër'-e-kus Ves-poo'-she-us), who sailed after Columbus.

3. It is frequently called *the New World*, to distinguish it from the countries in the Eastern

Hemisphere, which are called the Old World, because they were known long before Columbus discovered America.

4. The original inhabitants of America are Indians. The greater part of them lead a wandering life in the unsettled parts of the Continent, and subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing. They are fast disappearing.

5. America is rapidly improving, and the New World is becoming almost as powerful as the Old. It is divided into North and South America. Of these, North America is by far the more civilized and prosperous.

Questions.—1. What does America contain? By whom was it discovered? When? From whence did Columbus sail? 2. After whom was America named? 3. What is America

sometimes called? Why? 4. What of the original inhabitants? 5. What of the improvement of America? How divided?

MAP OF THE



EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP

What continents are found in the Eastern Hemisphere?
The Eastern Continent and Australia.

What is Australia? *A large island, sometimes, from its size, called the Australian Continent.*

What three grand divisions in the Eastern Continent?

What ocean north of Europe and Asia? East of Asia?

What ocean south of Asia? What ocean west of Europe and Africa? What ocean farthest south?

What three rivers of Asia empty into the Arctic Ocean?

What river empties into the Pacific Ocean? Two into the Indian Ocean?

What river of Europe empties into the Caspian Sea?

What two rivers of Africa empty into the Atlantic Ocean? Where is the Nile River?

In what part of Europe are the British Islands?

What island south-east of Africa? Cape in the south?

What islands east of Asia?

Of what does Oceanica consist? *Of Australia and the numerous groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean.*

What are the principal islands of Oceanica in the Eastern Hemisphere? *The Philippine Islands, the Sunda Islands, Borneo, and New Guinea.*

What river in Australia? What island south? North?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

In what direction from Europe, and in what ocean, are the British Islands? In what direction from Africa, and in what ocean, is Madagascar? In what direction from Asia, and in what ocean, are the Japan Islands? The islands of Oceanica? Ceylon?

In what direction, and on what ocean, would a vessel sail from Madagascar to Tasmania? From Australia to Ceylon? From the Sunda Islands to the Cape of Good Hope? From Borneo to the Japan Islands? In what grand division, and in what direction, would a person travel along the Nile from its source to its mouth?

Through what grand division of the Eastern Hemisphere does the Equator pass? In what latitude is Africa? Europe? Asia? Australia? Why? Through what two divisions does the Tropic of Cancer pass? Through what division and what large island does the Tropic of Capricorn pass? Through what two divisions does the Arctic Circle pass? Through what continent does the Antarctic Circle pass? In what three zones is Africa? Asia? In what two is Europe? Australia? Why? In what longitude from Greenwich is the Eastern Hemisphere? *East and west?* Why?

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

1. **The Eastern Hemisphere** contains the Eastern Continent, Australia, and numerous smaller islands. In the Eastern Continent are the grand divisions of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Australia and the various islands constitute the ocean division, or Oceanica.

2. *Europe*, although the smallest, is the most enlightened of the grand divisions. The population is of the Caucasian or white race. Many important events in history have occurred in Europe.

3. *Asia* is noted as the grand division in which man was first created. The Garden of

Eden was there; and, after the flood, the sons of Noah set out from Asia to people the world.

4. *Africa* is a great peninsula, the residence of the black races.

5. *Oceanica* is the great island division, contained in part in both hemispheres.

6. *Australia* is a very large island; so large that it is sometimes called the *Australian Continent*.

7. *The Antarctic Continent*, containing Victoria Land and Graham Land in the Western Hemisphere, and Enderby Land in the Eastern, is a cold, uninhabited region, around the South Pole.

Questions.—1. What does the Eastern Hemisphere contain? What grand divisions in the Eastern Continent? What constitutes Oceanica? 2. What is said of Europe? **Population? History?** 3. For what is Asia noted? What

garden was there? How was the world peopled? 4. What is Africa? What races? 5. What is Oceanica? 6. What is Australia? 7. What does the Antarctic Continent comprise? What is said of it?



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

What ocean north of North America?
 What ocean on the east? What ocean on the west?
 In what part of the map is Greenland? Iceland?
 What large division of America in the north?
 What large division south of British America?
 What gulf south of the United States?
 What country south-west of the United States?
 What country south-east of Mexico?
 What territory in the north-west part of North America?
 To whom did it formerly belong? *To Russia.*
 What strait between North America and Asia?
 What peninsula in the south-western part of Alaska?
 Where is Vancouver Island? Baranoff Island?
 What mountain-chain in the western part of British America?
 What bay extends into the eastern part of British America?
 What strait?
 What two rivers flow into Hudson Bay?
 What river empties into the Arctic Ocean?
 What two lakes near the source of Mackenzie River?
 What lake east of Mackenzie River?
 What country on the east coast of British America?
Labrador.
 In what part of British America is Canada?
 What peninsula in the south-eastern part of Canada?
Nova Scotia.
 What island south-east of Labrador?
 What strait between Labrador and Newfoundland?
 What large river flows north-east through the eastern portion of Canada?
 What cape at the extremity of Greenland?
United States.—What great river flows through the United States into the Gulf of Mexico? What river empties into it from the east? What three rivers from the west?
 What river flows into the Pacific Ocean? Into the Gulf of California?
 What mountains in the east? West of the centre? In the west?
 Name two peaks in the Rocky Mountains.
 What four lakes between the United States and British America?
 What cape on the eastern coast? What on the western coast?
 What peninsula in the south-eastern part of the United States?
 What islands off the coast of Florida?
 What river between the United States and Mexico?
 What is the capital of the United States? *Washington.*
Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.—What country north of Mexico? What gulf east?

What country south-east of Mexico?
 What ocean on the south and west?
 What peninsula in the south-east? *Yucatan.*
 What peninsula on the west? *Lower California.*
 What gulf between Lower California and Mexico?
 What mountains in Mexico? What volcano?
 What is the capital of Mexico?
 What small colony in the northern part of Central America?
 What cities in Central America?
 What isthmus joins Central and South America?
 What islands east of Mexico and Central America? *The West Indies.*
 Which is the largest of the West Indies? What is the chief city?
 What island south of Cuba? What islands east?
 What sea between the West Indies and South America?

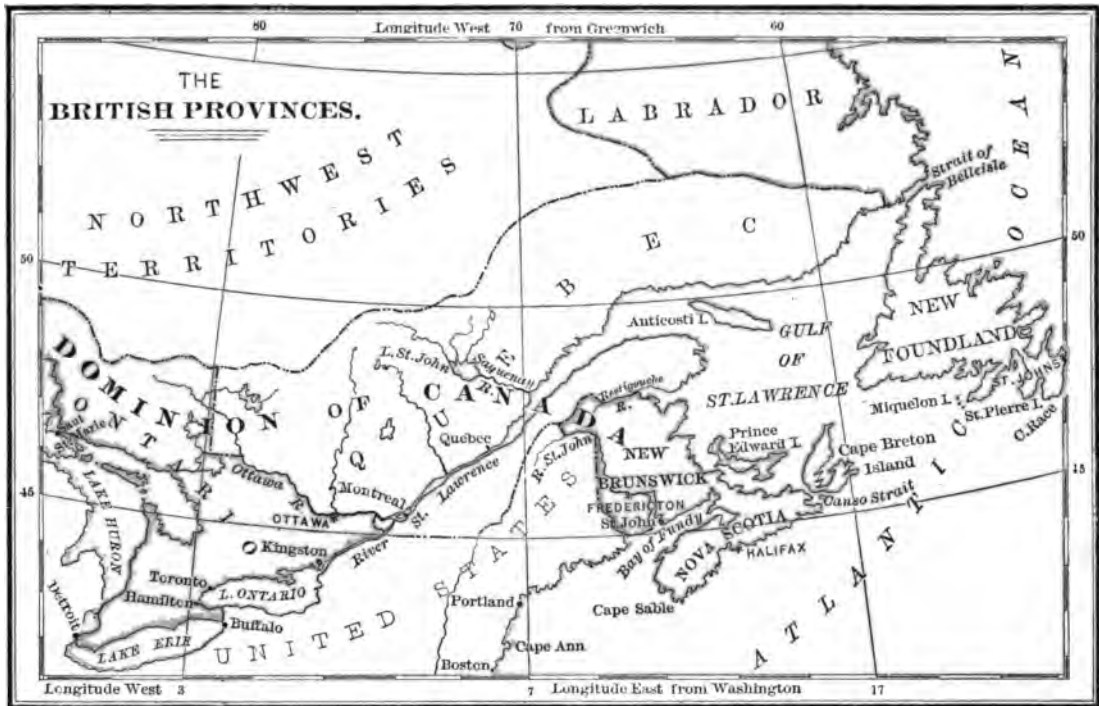
GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Which divisions of North America border on the Pacific Ocean? Which border on the Atlantic? Which on the Gulf of Mexico? Which on the Caribbean Sea?

What great mountain-system extends through North America from the Arctic Ocean to the Isthmus of Panama? *The Rocky Mountain System.* Through what four countries does it pass? In what directions does it extend? What is the range called in British America and the United States? What is the range called in Mexico and Central America? What system in the eastern part of the United States? What range in the western part? Of what system is it a part? *The Pacific.* (See p. 28.)

What large river drains the land of British America sloping towards the Arctic Ocean? What two drain the slope towards Hudson Bay? What river drains the slope towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence? What river with its branches drains the land of the United States between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains sloping towards the Gulf of Mexico? What two rivers in the United States and one in Alaska drain the slope towards the Pacific?

In what latitude is North America? Why? What country and what group of islands are crossed by the Tropic of Cancer? What two divisions and what islands are crossed by the Arctic Circle? In what three zones is North America? In what two zones is British America? Mexico? In what zone is the United States? Central America? Why? Would the climate become warmer or colder to a person advancing from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean? In what longitude from Washington is North America? *East and West.* Why? In what longitude from Greenwich? Why?



For Questions on the Map, and descriptive text, see next page.

NORTH AMERICA.

1. **North America** is the largest and most northern division of the Western Continent: it is divided into a number of countries, which belong to different nations.

2. *Greenland and Iceland* form *Danish America*, because they belong to Denmark. They are very cold and sterile, and have few inhabitants.

3. On the north-west coast, separated from Asia by Behring (Bee'-ring) Strait, is the United States Territory of *Alaska*, purchased of Russia in 1867, and formerly called *Russian America*.

4. A large portion of North America, extending from the Arctic Ocean to the United States, belongs to Great Britain, and is called *British America*. It is more than one-third of North America.

This region is principally valuable on account

Questions.—1. What is said of North America? How divided? 2. Where is Danish America? 3. Alaska? 4. British America? For what valuable? 5. Other

of the furs, which are taken from various animals, to whom nature has given thick and soft covering to protect them from the intense cold.

5. The other countries in North America are, the *United States*, *Mexico*, and *Central America*. The *West Indies* are the islands lying between North and South America.

6. The inhabitants of the extreme northern countries are the Esquimaux (Ess'-ke-mo). They are short in stature, and dark colored—ignorant and barbarous. In winter they live in low huts, made of blocks of ice. They feed on the blubber of whales.

7. North America has large lakes, long and fine rivers, and lofty mountains. There are a great variety of products, and much beautiful scenery.

Questions.—6. What are the countries of America? What islands? 6. What are the Esquimaux? How do they live? 7. What is said of the natural features and products?



WHALE FISHING.

AGRICULTURE.

GOLD-WASHING.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP

OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

What division lies north of Ontario and Quebec? Gulf east?

What peninsula north-east? What country south?

Where is New Brunswick? Nova Scotia? Manitoba? * British Columbia? *

What four large islands form a part of the British Provinces? Where is each?

What strait between Newfoundland and Labrador?

What lakes between Ontario and the United States?

What bay between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia?

What is the capital of the Dominion of Canada?

Where is the city of Quebec? Montreal? Toronto?

Where is Fredericton? St. John? Halifax? Hamilton? Kingston?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Towards what gulf does the eastern part of the Dominion of Canada slope? What large river drains this slope? Into what?

On what bodies of water would a vessel go from Ottawa to Quebec? From Toronto to Quebec? From Kingston to Halifax? From Halifax to Boston?

In what latitude is the Dominion of Canada? In what zone? In what longitude from Washington? From Greenwich? Why?

BRITISH PROVINCES.

1. **British America** is divided into *The Dominion of Canada*, and *Newfoundland*.

2. *The Dominion of Canada* lies north of the United States, and includes the provinces of *Ontario*, *Quebec*, *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia*, *Prince Edward Island*, *Manitoba*, and *British Columbia*, together with the *Northwest Territories*. *Ottawa* is the capital.

3. *Newfoundland* and *Prince Edward Island* are in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the coast.

4. The peninsula of *Labrador* is on the eastern coast, north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

5. The province of *British Columbia* lies on the Pacific Ocean, west of the Rocky Mountains. Gold mines abound.

6. The principal cities of the Dominion of Canada are *Montreal*, *Quebec*, and *Toronto*. There are numerous manufactures, and a large trade is carried on in lumber.

Questions.—1. Into what is British America divided? 2. What provinces form the Dominion of Canada? Capital? 3. What islands? 4. Where is Labrador? 5. Where is the province of British Columbia? 6. Principal cities of the Dominion of Canada? Manufactures, etc.?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

What division of North America lies north of the United States? What ocean east? West?

What gulf and what country on the south?

What province lies north of New York?

Province east of Maine? *New Brunswick.*

Name the five great lakes in the north-eastern part.

What is the capital of the United States? *Washington.*

How situated?

What names are given to different sections of the United States? *Eastern or New England States, Middle States, Southern States, and Western States and Western Territories.*

Which are the Eastern or New England States? *The six Eastern or New England States are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.*

Which are the Middle States? *The four Middle States are New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.*

Which are the Southern States? *The eleven Southern States are Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.*

Which are the Western States? *The seventeen Western States are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, California, and Oregon.*

Name the Western Territories. *The nine Western Territories are Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, and Indian. Alaska is also a territory of the United States.*

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Name the fourteen states bordering on the Atlantic, beginning at the north. Five bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Two on the Pacific. Eight on the Great Lakes. What territories border on the Pacific? *Washington and Alaska.*

How many mountain-systems are there in the United States? *Three:—the Alleghany, the Rocky Mountain, and the Pacific.*

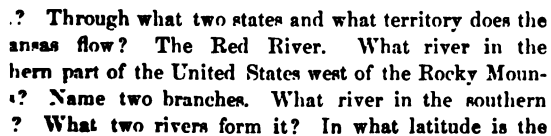
Name three ranges in the Alleghany System. Name two ranges in the Rocky Mountain System. What three ranges in the Pacific System? In what directions does each system extend?

Towards what ocean does the land east of the Alleghany Mountains slope? Towards what ocean does the land west of the Rocky Mountains slope? Towards what large river does the land between the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains slope? Into what gulf is all this land drained? What is

MAP OF THE



the largest eastern branch of the Mississippi? What the largest three western branches? What states lie on east bank of the Mississippi? On the west bank? On north bank of the Ohio? On the south bank? What territories does the Missouri flow? What states b



United States? Why? In what zone? Is the climate warmer or colder in Maine than in Florida? Why? In what longitude from Washington? What five states are crossed by the meridian of Washington? In what longitude from Greenwich? Why?



THE UNITED STATES.

1. **The United States of North America** is that large country lying south of British America. It extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific.

2. It is chiefly settled by the English and their descendants; the English language is almost everywhere spoken, and the laws are very much like the laws of England.

3. Through the central part runs the great Mississippi River, from north to south. Near the eastern coast are the Alleghany Mountains.

Near the western coast are the Sierra Madre (Se-ër'-rah Mah'-dray) and Cascade Mountains; and at some distance inland from the Pacific, the Rocky Mountain Chain.

4. The large extent of country lying between the Alleghany Mountains and the Rocky Mountains, is called the Mississippi Valley.

5. The great natural features of the United States are very interesting. At the north-east are the great lakes, united by small straits or rivers, and emptying their waters into the Atlantic, through the river St. Lawrence.

6. Between the lakes Erie and Ontario is the river Niagara, which falls over a precipice one hundred and sixty feet high, and forms the most magnificent cataract in the world. It is called the Falls of Niagara.

7. The products of the United States are numerous and valuable. Gold, iron, copper, and lead are found in great quantities, and an inexhaustible supply of coal is obtained; there are many other valuable minerals.

8. In the northern and middle parts various fruits, corn, wheat, rye, barley, and grains, are

Questions.—1. What is the United States? Its extent? 2. By whom chiefly settled? 3. What large river? What

mountain ranges? 4. Where is the Mississippi Valley? 5. What lakes? 6. Cataract? 7. Products? 8. Other

produced; tobacco is cultivated in the middle states; in the south, cotton (the great staple of the United States), sugar, and tropical fruits are raised.

9. The commerce of the United States has been rapidly and constantly increasing, and it must soon be the greatest commercial country in the world.

There are numerous railroads and canals for conveying passengers and goods to all parts of the country.

There are also many telegraph lines, by which messages are sent instantly to distant places.

10. The population of the United States is upwards of thirty-eight millions, of whom about one-eighth are negroes.

The Indians are ignorant and barbarous, and are but few in number.

11. The original number of states when this country separated from Great Britain was thir-

teen. There are now thirty-eight states, ten territories, and Alaska, formerly Russian America.

12. The government of the United States is a federal republic. The chief officer is the *president*, who resides at Washington, the capital of the United States.

Each state has, besides this, its own government, of which the chief officer is the *governor*; he usually lives at the capital of the state.

13. Congress consists of members chosen in the different states, who meet together in Washington to make the laws.

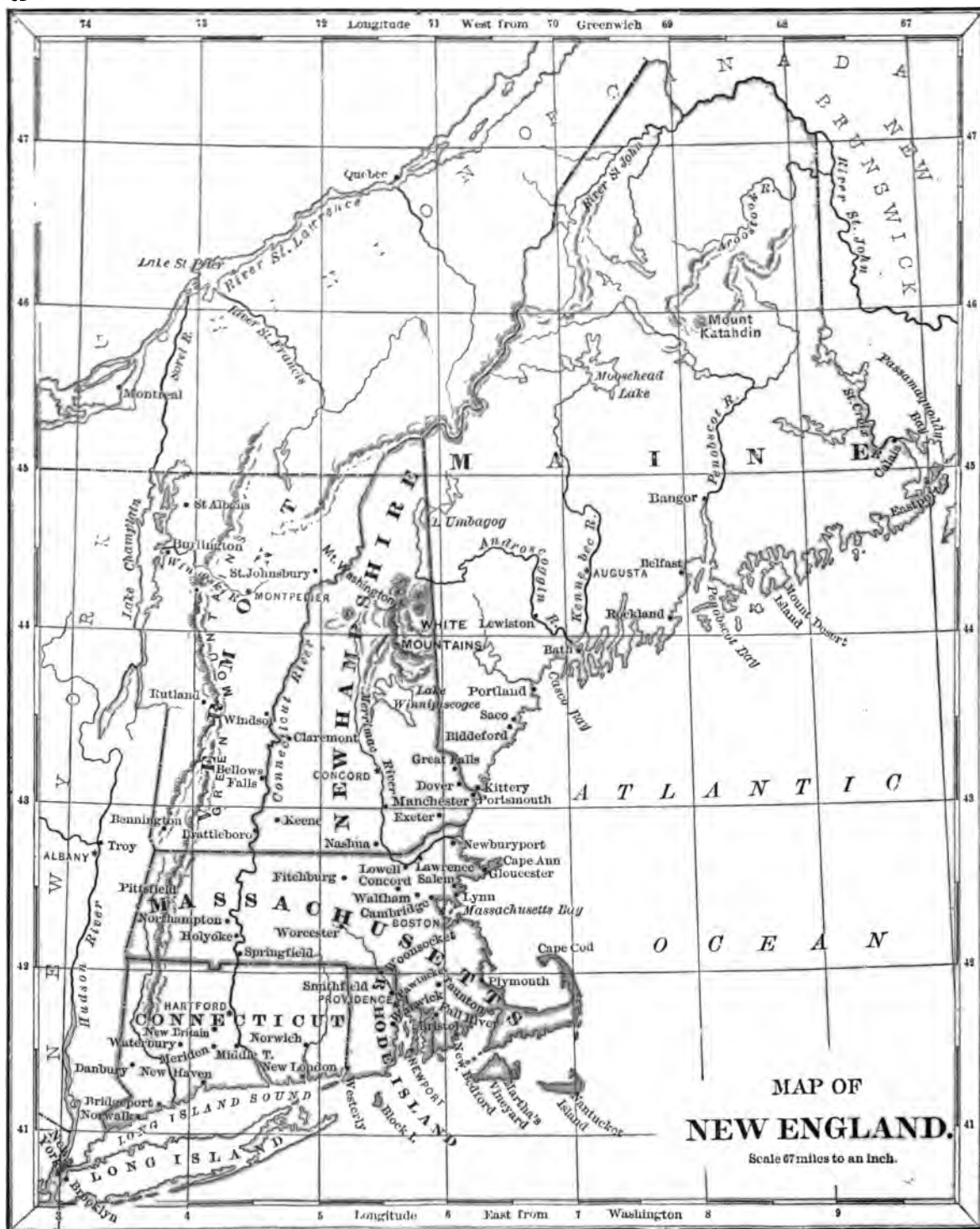
14. No form of religion is established. Every man may worship God as he pleases: but the Christian religion is recognized and cherished by the people.

15. There are many good schools and seminaries in all the states; and there are few people who are not able to read and write.

products? 9. Commerce? Railroads? Telegraphs? 10. What of the population of the United States? What of the Indians? 11. The original number of states? Present num-

ber of states? Number of territories? 12. Government? Chief officer? State governments? 13. By whom are the laws made? 14. What of religion? 15. Of education?





QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Which are the New England States? *Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.*

Which is the most northern? The most eastern?

The largest? The smallest?

Maine.—What province and ocean east of Maine?

What ocean on the south? Dominion north?

What province and what state on the west?

What river forms part of the northern boundary?

What river forms part of the eastern boundary?

Into what bay does the river St. Croix empty?

What large river flows south into Penobscot Bay?

What river near Casco Bay?

In what direction does the Androscoggin flow?

Into what river does it empty?

What mountain north of the centre of Maine?

What lake at the source of the Kennebec River?

Where is Lake Umbagog? What island south of Maine?

What is the capital? How is it situated?

How is Portland situated? Bangor? Eastport?

New Hampshire.—What Dominion north of New Hampshire? What state and ocean on the east?

What state on the south? On the west?

What river between New Hampshire and Vermont?

What river runs south through the state?

What mountains north of the centre?

What lake near the centre?

What is the capital? How is it situated?

How is Manchester situated? Portsmouth?

Vermont.—What Dominion on the north?

What state on the east? On the south? On the west?

What river on the east? Lake on the north-west?

What mountains in Vermont?

What is the capital? How is it situated?

How is Burlington situated? Bennington?

Massachusetts.—What states on the north?

What ocean on the east?

What states on the south? Two states west?

What large river runs through the state, west of the centre? Through the north-eastern part?

What cape in the north-east? In the east?

What mountains in the west run down from Vermont?

What two islands south-east of the state?

What is the capital? How is it situated?

What towns on the Connecticut River?

How is Lowell situated? Worcester? Salem? Lynn? Plymouth?

Rhode Island.—What state on the north and east?

What ocean on the south? What state west?

What island south of Rhode Island?

How many capitals are there? *Two: Providence and Newport.*

How is Providence situated? Newport? Bristol?

Connecticut.—What state on the north? On the east?

What sound on the south? What large island?

What state on the west?

What river runs through the state?

What is the capital? How is it situated?

How is New Haven situated? Norwich? New London?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Name the six Eastern or New England States. What is the capital of each? Which of the New England States border on the Atlantic? Which one has no sea-coast?

What mountain-range in New England? Of what *system* is it a part? *The Alleghany System.* In what directions does it extend? Through what three states does it pass? Along the north-west boundary of what two states does it pass? What group of mountains in New England? What peak?

Towards what ocean does the land of New England slope? Name five rivers that flow down the Atlantic slope. What two rivers are outlets of lakes? What two states are separated by the Connecticut?

In what direction, and on what bodies of water, would a vessel sail from Newport to Hartford? From Plymouth to Portland? From Augusta to Boston? From Burlington to Montreal? From New York to the cod-fisheries off Cape Cod?

In what states would a party of men travel from Lake Winnipiseogee to Mt. Katahdin? In going from Bennington to the White Mts.? Could they *walk* the whole distance? Why? Some sportsmen left Quebec to hunt elk near Moosehead Lake: in what divisions, and in what direction, did they go?

In what latitude is New England? Why? In what zone? Why? In what longitude from Washington? From Greenwich? Why?



COTTON FACTORY.

STATE STREET, BOSTON.

SAW-MILL.

MAINE.

1. **Maine** is the most north-eastern of the United States, and the largest of the New England States. The winters are long and cold.

2. There are extensive forests and numerous saw-mills. Lumber is largely exported.

3. A great number of bays indent the coast, which make good harbors. The fisheries are extensive and valuable.

4. *Augusta*, on the Kennebec River, is the capital. It is a fine city. *Portland*, on Casco Bay, is the largest city, and has an extensive commerce. *Bangor* and *Bath* are important towns.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. **New Hampshire** lies south and west of Maine. It abounds in beautiful mountain scenery: it has been called the Switzerland of America.

2. As there is but a small strip of sea-coast

MAINE.—1. Where is Maine? Its climate? 2. What is said of its forests? What mills? 3. Of the bays? Fisheries? 4. Capital? Other towns?

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—1. Where is New Hampshire? What

in the state, the commerce is not extensive. The people are excellent farmers, and there are many valuable manufactories.

3. The highest peaks of the White Mountains are covered with snow all the year, and are visited by many travellers in summer. The Tip-Top House, on Mount Washington, is the highest point.

4. *Concord*, on the Merrimac River, is the capital. *Portsmouth* has a fine harbor; a United States Navy Yard is at *Kittery*, in the state of Maine, opposite Portsmouth. *Manchester*, *Nashua*, and *Great Falls* are noted for their manufactories.

VERMONT.

1. **Vermont** lies west of New Hampshire, and is separated from it by the Connecticut River. The Green Mountain range passes through the state, and affords much beautiful scenery.

2. The soil is fertile, and agriculture is the

of its scenery? How called? 2. Commerce? Occupation of the people? 3. What is said of the White Mountains? The highest point? 4. Capital? Other towns?

VERMONT.—1. Where is Vermont? What mountains?

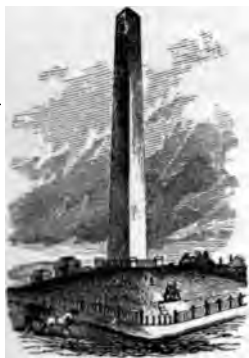
chief pursuit of the inhabitants. Cattle are raised in great numbers. The climate is cold but healthy.

3. *Montpelier*, on the Winooski River, is the capital. *Burlington* is the largest city in the state, and is the seat of the University of Vermont. *Bennington* is renowned for the victory gained by General Stark, with the "Green Mountain Boys," over the Hessians, in the Revolution. *Brattleboro'*, *Bellows Falls*, *Windsor*, and *Rutland* are important towns.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. **Massachusetts**, lying south of New Hampshire and Vermont, is the oldest and most thickly inhabited of the New England states. It was settled by the Puritans in 1620.

2. In the east it is level, but in the west it is mountainous. The Connecticut River runs through the state. There are numerous manufacturing towns, and the people are noted for their thrift and intelligence.



BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

3. *Boston*, on Massachusetts Bay, is the capital. It is noted for the education and culture of its society, and for stirring scenes during the Revolutionary war. It has a large foreign commerce. Near it is *Cambridge*, the seat of Harvard University.

4. At *Lexington* and *Concord* were fought the first battles of the Revolution. Bunker Hill,

at Boston, was the scene of a fierce struggle between the American troops and the British regulars. A noble monument marks the spot.

5. *Lowell*, *Worcester*, *Springfield*, *Salem*, and *Lynn* are important towns. Many of the people on the coast are engaged in the fisheries.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. **Rhode Island** is the smallest of the United States. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in manufactures and farming. It was settled by Roger Williams in 1638.

2. There are two capitals, *Providence* and *Newport*. Providence is a large and important city. The legislature meets in these cities alternately.

3. *Newport* is a famous watering-place. It is thronged during the months of summer by persons in search of pleasure or health. *Smithfield*, *Cumberland*, and *Westerly* are large manufacturing towns.

4. Near *Bristol* is *Mount Hope*. Here lived Philip, a famous Indian chief, who fought against the whites nearly two hundred years ago.

CONNECTICUT.

1. **Connecticut** lies south of Massachusetts, and west of Rhode Island. The Connecticut and Housatonic Rivers pass through the state.

2. *Hartford*, on the Connecticut River, is the capital. *New Haven* is the largest city in the state.

3. There are many beautiful towns on Long Island Sound. Education is very much extended, and the people are intelligent and industrious. *New London*, *Norwich*, *Middletown*, *Bridgewater*, and *Meriden* are important towns.

2. Soil? Occupation of the people? Climate? 3. Capital? Largest city? What of Bennington? Other towns?

MASSACHUSETTS.—1. Where is Massachusetts? How does it compare with the other New England states? Settled when and by whom? 2. Surface? What river? For what noted? 3. Capital? How noted? 4. Monument? 5. Other towns?

RHODE ISLAND.—1. What of Rhode Island? What of the inhabitants? By whom and when settled? 2. Capitals? Where does the legislature meet? 3. What of Newport? Other towns? 4. Mount Hope?

CONNECTICUT.—1. Where is Connecticut? How watered? 2. Capital? Largest city? 3. What of Long Island Sound? Of education?

AND
MARYLAND,VIRGINIA,
& WEST VIRGINIA.

Scale 24 miles to an inch.



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

York.—What Dominion lies north of New York?

lake? States east? South?

lakes at the north-west? Lake north-east?

at part of the state are the Adiron'dack Mountains? skills?

at direction does the Hudson River flow?

does it empty? What large city at its mouth?

river is the outlet of Lake Ontario?

falls between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario?

at river? *The Niagara River.*

does the Genesee River empty? Black River?

what river does the Mohawk empty?

is the capital of New York? How situated?

Syracuse situated? Oswego? Elmira?

town on the Hudson above Albany? On Lake

in? On the Genesee? On Lake Erie?

town on the Mohawk? Where is West Point?

island south-east of New York? Chief city?

Jersey.—What state north of New Jersey?

ocean on the east? What bay on the south?

river separates New Jersey from Pennsylvania and on the west?

cape at the southern extremity?

town in the north-eastern part of the state?

is the capital? How situated? Camden?

ylvania.—What state bounds Pennsylvania on the

What two states east? Three south? Two west?

two ranges of mountains in Pennsylvania?

large river passes through the state and empties into Chesapeake Bay? What river empties into the Susquehanna above Harrisburg?

large city near the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers?

cities at the junction of the Alleghany and Monon-

at direction does the Alleghany flow? The Monon-

What river is formed by the two?

is the capital? How is it situated?

is Reading? Lancaster? Erie? Scranton?

are.—What state north of Delaware?

river and bay separate Delaware from New Jersey?

state south and west? Cape on the east?

is the capital? How situated? Wilmington?

and.—What state bounds Maryland on the north?

state and what ocean on the east? Two states south of?

bay extends through the state?

river separates Maryland from Virginia?

What mountains pass through the state?

What is the capital? Where is Baltimore?

Where is Washington? *In the District of Columbia, a small portion of territory given by Maryland to the United States to form the site of the national capital.*

Virginia.—What states north of Virginia? What state, bay, and ocean on the east? What two states on the south? On the west?

What river empties into the southern part of Chesapeake Bay? What capes at the entrance of the bay?

What is the capital? How situated?

What town on the Potomac near Washington? Where is Petersburg? Norfolk? Lynchburg? Yorktown?

West Virginia.—What states north of West Virginia?

Three states east? State south? Two west?

What river separates West Virginia from Ohio? From Kentucky? What mountains on the east?

Into what does the Great Kanawha River empty?

What is the capital? How situated? Charleston?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Name the four Middle States. What is the capital of each? Which states border on the Atlantic? Which one has no sea-coast? Which has the most lake-coast?

What two mountain-ranges pass through the Middle States into the Southern States? In what directions do they extend? Name three states through which the Blue Mountains pass. Through what state does the Blue Ridge pass? Through what four do the Alleghany Mountains pass? Between what two do they pass? What mountains are in New York? Of what system are all the mountains in the Middle States a part?

Towards what ocean does the land east of the Alleghany Mountains slope? Name five large rivers that flow down the Atlantic slope. What four states are separated by the Delaware River? What three are separated by the Potomac? What two by the Hudson? Name three rivers that break through the Blue Mountains. Name two that break through the Blue Ridge.

What would prevent a vessel from going from Rochester to Erie? On what waters would a vessel go from Philadelphia to Norfolk? From Baltimore to Brooklyn? From Richmond to the watering-place at Cape May? From the Military Academy at West Point to Washington? A railroad connects Richmond and Baltimore: what two rivers along the line are bridged? In what states would a party go from Trenton to the Adirondacks?

In what latitude are the Middle States? In what zone? Longitude from Washington? From Greenwich? Why?

NEW YORK.

1. **New York** lies west of New England, and is one of the largest and richest states in the Union.

2. It contains more inhabitants than any other state. New York produces large quantities of grain. Salt is extensively manufactured.

3. The Hudson River flows south through the eastern part. Near its banks many battles were fought during the Revolutionary war.



WEST POINT—ON THE HUDSON.

4. The capital of New York is *Albany*, on the Hudson River. The chief city is *New York*, at the mouth of the Hudson. It is the largest city in America, and a place of great commerce. There are many other fine cities and towns.

5. On the *Niagara* River, which flows between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, are the *Falls of Niagara*, the greatest cataract in the world. The water pours over a precipice 160 feet high.

6. On Lake Champlain a great victory was gained by Commodore McDonough in the war of 1812.

NEW JERSEY.

1. **New Jersey** lies south of New York: it is a prosperous and well cultivated state.

NEW YORK.—1. How is New York situated? What is said of its size and wealth? 2. The inhabitants? 3. What river in the east? 4. Capital? Chief city? 5. Describe the Falls of Niagara. 6. What victory gained?

NEW JERSEY—1. How is New Jersey situated? 2. For

2. New Jersey is noted for its fine fruit, vegetables. It supplies great quantities of food to the neighboring states. It has large manufactures, and excellent railroads and canals.

3. *Trenton*, on the Delaware, is the capital. Here Washington surprised the Hessians in the Revolutionary war. At *Monmouth*, called *Freehold*, a famous battle was also fought.

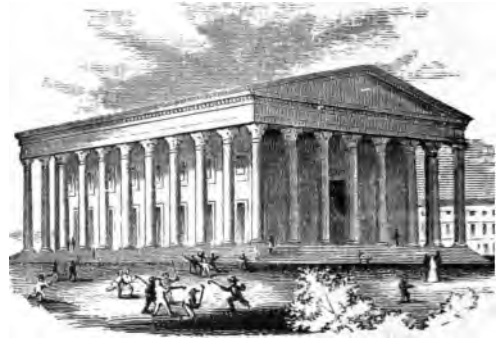
Cape May, *Long Branch*, and *Atlantic City* are places on the sea-shore much resorted to in summer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. **Pennsylvania** lies south of New York and west of New Jersey. It is one of the largest and most populous states. It was founded by William Penn; the name means "*the land of Penn.*"

2. It is crossed by two mountain ranges, and is noted for its great quantities of coal and iron. It has numerous and extensive manufactures.

3. *Harrisburg*, on the Susquehanna, is the capital. *Philadelphia*, on the Delaware, is the chief city and the largest in America except New York.



GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.

4. In Philadelphia, Congress met during the Revolutionary war. Washington lived there while the war was on.

what is it noted for? 3. Capital? Battle-grounds? Water places?

PENNSYLVANIA.—1. Where is Pennsylvania? Size? population? By whom founded? 2. For what manufactures? 3. Capital? Chief city? 4. For

was President of the United States. In the State House the independence of the United States was declared on the 4th of July, 1776.

5. *Pittsburgh*, in the west, is a great mart of coal and iron. There are splendid farms in the state, and many beautiful and picturesque towns.

DELAWARE.

1. **Delaware** is the smallest of the United States except Rhode Island: it was settled by Swedes.

2. Much excellent wheat is raised; and in the northern part there are mills and manufactories. Gunpowder is made in great quantities.

3. The capital is *Dover*, near the centre of the state. *Wilmington* is the chief city.

MARYLAND.

1. **Maryland** lies on both sides of Chesapeake Bay, and has many harbors. There are numerous large farms, and much tobacco is raised.

2. At *Annapolis*, the capital, is the United States Naval Academy, to train young officers for the navy.

3. The chief city is *Baltimore*. Among other fine monuments is one to Washington; on this account it is called the "*Monumental City*."

TERRITORY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. **The District of Columbia** is a tract of 60 square miles, on the east bank of the Potomac River. In it is the city of *Washington*, the capital of the Union, where the President lives, and where Congress meets.

2. Congress meets in a splendid building called "*the Capitol*." The President's house, a fine mansion, is called "*The White House*."

is Philadelphia famous? 5. What large city in the west?

DELAWARE.—1. What is said of Delaware? By whom settled? 2. Its productions? 3. Capital? Chief city?

MARYLAND.—1. What bay in Maryland? Farms? 2. Capital? What academy? 3. Chief city? Monument?

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—1. What is the District

VIRGINIA.

1. **Virginia** lies south of West Virginia and Maryland. The first settlement by the English in America was made at Jamestown, on James River, in 1607.

2. Virginia is noted for having given six presidents to the Union: George Washington, the Father of his country, was the first and greatest of them.

3. *Richmond* is the capital. *Norfolk* has an excellent harbor. *Yorktown* is famous for the surrender of Cornwallis, in the Revolution.



CITY OF RICHMOND.

4. Virginia has many interesting curiosities: the most famous is the Natural Bridge, 215 feet high.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. **West Virginia** lies between the Ohio River and the Alleghany Mountains. It was admitted into the Union in 1863.

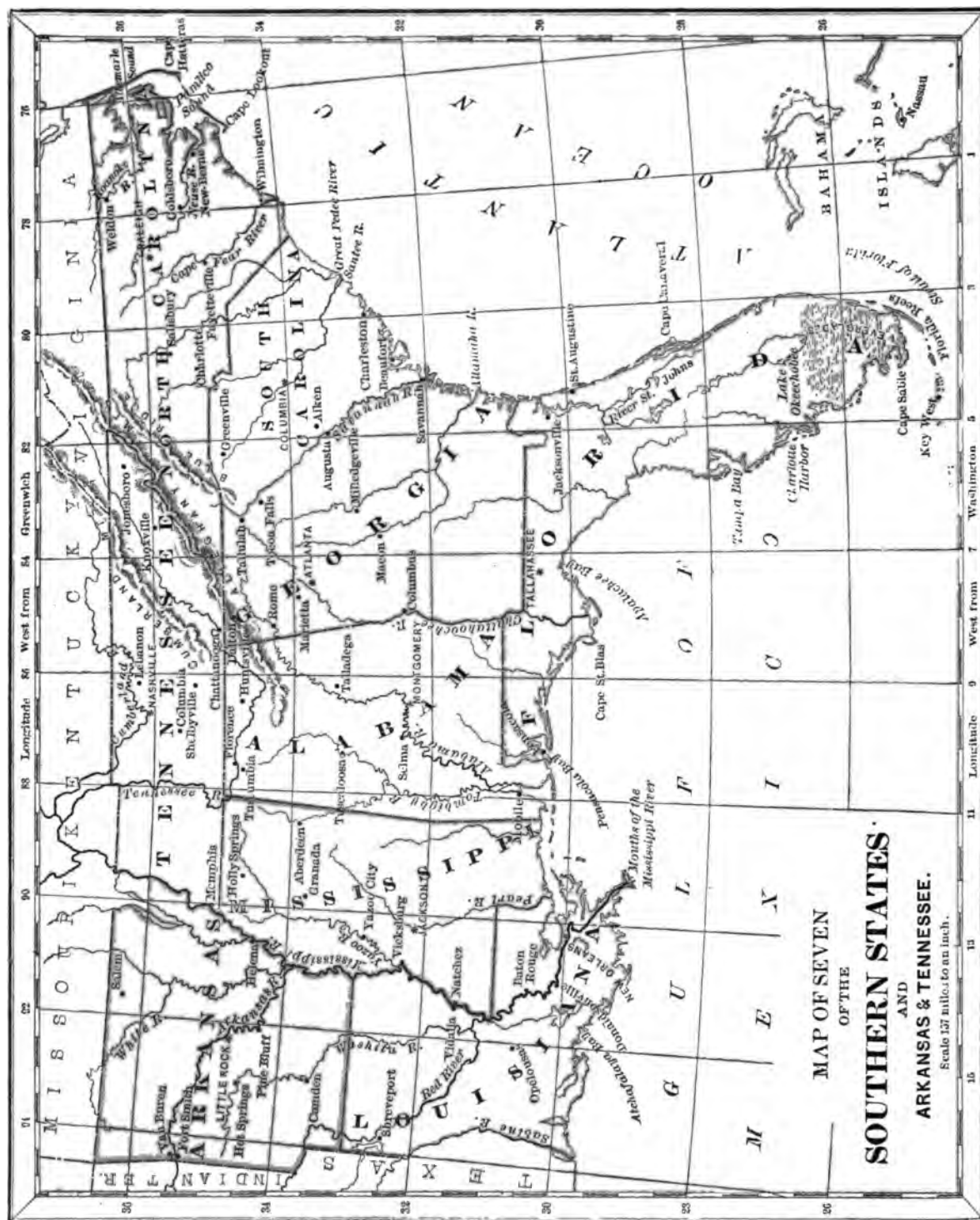
2. Most of the soil is fertile, and the products are similar to those of the adjacent states. Iron, coal, and salt are found.

3. *Wheeling*, on the left bank of the Ohio River, is the capital and chief city.

of Columbia? What city? 2. What body meets there?

VIRGINIA.—1. How is Virginia situated? What the first settlement made? 2. For what is Virginia noted? 3. Capital? What of Norfolk? Of Yorktown? 4. Natural Bridge?

WEST VIRGINIA.—1. How is West Virginia situated? 2. Soil? Products? Minerals? 3. Capital?



North Carolina.—What state north of North Carolina? What ocean east and south? What two states south? States west? Into what sound does the Roanoke empty? What river empties into Pamlico Sound? Where does the Cape Fear River empty? What two ranges of mountains in the west? What cape between Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds? Where is Cape Lookout? What is the capital? Near what river? What town near the mouth of Cape Fear River? Where is New-Berne?

South Carolina.—What state north and east of South Carolina? What ocean south-east? What state on the south and west? What mountain-range in the north-west? What two rivers empty into the Atlantic? What separates South Carolina from Georgia? What is the capital? How situated? What city near the Atlantic Ocean?

Georgia.—What three states north of Georgia? What state and what ocean on the east? What state on the south? On the west? What mountains in the north-western part? What river between Georgia and Alabama? What is the capital? How is it situated? Where is Savannah? Augusta? Columbus? Macon? Milledgeville?

Florida.—What states north of Florida? What ocean east? Gulf south and west? What state forms part of the western boundary? What river empties into the Atlantic? What lake south of the centre? What bay south of Tallahassee? What two other bays? What cape at the southern extremity? What cape on the east coast? On the gulf coast? What reefs south of Florida? What city on these reefs? What islands east of Florida? What strait?

What is the capital? How situated? How is St. Augustine situated? Pensacola? Jacksonville?

Alabama.—What state north of Alabama? What states east? State and gulf south? What state on the west? What river flows through the northern part? What river rises in Georgia and flows south-west through Alabama? What river rises in Mississippi and flows south? What is the capital? How situated? What two towns in the north? How is Mobile situated? Tuscaloosa? Selma?

Mississippi.—What state on the north? East? What gulf and state south? States west? What river near the centre of the state flows south? What river forms the western boundary? What is the capital? How is it situated? What two towns on the Mississippi River?

Louisiana.—What states on the north? East? What water on the east and south? State west? What large river in the eastern part? From what state does the Mississippi River separate Louisiana? What bay south? What large river from the north-west empties into the Mississippi?

What river separates Louisiana from Texas? What is the capital? How situated? What town in the north-west on the Red River? **Arkansas.**—What state north of Arkansas? What two states east? State south? West? What river forms the eastern boundary? What river flows through the state and empties into the Mississippi? What river in the south-western part? What is the capital? How is it situated?

Tennessee.—What two states north of Tennessee? What state on the east?

What three states on the south? States west? What two rivers in the state? What two ranges of mountains pass through this state? What is the capital? How situated? Where is Memphis? Knoxville?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Name the eleven Southern States. What is the capital of each? What six states border on the Atlantic? What five border on the Gulf of Mexico? Which one has no sea-coast? What three mountain-ranges extend through the Southern States? In what directions do they extend? Name four states through which the Blue Ridge passes. What two states are separated by the Alleghany Mountains? What two by the Cumberland? Of what system are all the mountains in the Southern States a part?

Towards what does the land east of the Alleghany Mountains slope? Towards what does the land of the Southern States between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi slope? Name six rivers that flow down the Atlantic slope. Name six that flow down the Gulf slope.

In what direction, and on what waters, would a vessel go from New Orleans to Key West? From Nassau, on one of the Bahamas, to Charleston? On what waters, in going from St. Augustine to Mobile? From Pensacola to Vicksburg?

In what four states would a party of men march from the mouth of the St. John's directly to the Mississippi? In what two states, going from Nashville to Atlanta? What five states would be seen in following the Tennessee from its source to its mouth?

In what latitude are the Southern States? In what zone? In what longitude from Washington? From Greenwich? Why?

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. **North Carolina** lies south of Virginia. It is sometimes called the *North State*. It is level in the east, but mountainous in the west.

2. It is noted for its forests of pines, from which pitch, tar, and turpentine are made. Cotton, rice, and tobacco are produced. Coal, iron, and lead are found; gold is also obtained.

3. *Raleigh*, near the Neuse (Nūce) River, is the capital. *Wilmington* is the principal city. *New-Berne*, *Charlotte*, and *Goldsboro'* are important towns.

4. Off the coast are long, low islands, enclosing Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. On these are dangerous capes: the most noted is Cape Hatteras.

SOUTH CAROLINA.



RICE PLANTATION.

1. **South Carolina** lies south of North Carolina. It is level on the coast, but mountainous

NORTH CAROLINA.—1. How is North Carolina situated? What is it sometimes called? Surface? 2. For what noted? What are produced? What minerals are found? 3. Capital? Chief city? Other towns? 4. What are off the coast?

SOUTH CAROLINA.—1. Where is South Carolina? Sur-

in the north-west. The soil is fertile, and in the interior the climate is delightful. Rice and cotton are the chief products.

2. The capital is *Columbia*, near the Congaree River. *Charleston* is the principal city, and has an extensive commerce; its harbor is defended by several strong forts. Charleston made a gallant defence against the British in the Revolution.

GEORGIA.

1. **Georgia** lies south of Tennessee and the two Carolinas. It presents many varieties of surface and climate, from the level land of the sea-shore, to the mountainous regions of the north-west.

2. Cotton is the chief product; it is raised in the interior and in the low islands on the coast. Rice, tobacco, wheat, and corn are also produced.

Tallu'lah and Toco'a Falls are natural features of great beauty. There are also numerous Indian mounds and other relics.

Atlanta, in the northern part, is the capital. *Savannah* is the chief city; it has a large commerce. *Augusta*, *Macon*, *Columbus*, and *Milledgeville* are important towns.

FLORIDA.

1. **Florida** is a peninsula south of Georgia and Alabama. Its surface is low and level. In the south are marshy thickets called "the Everglades."

2. The climate is very mild. The vegetation is luxuriant. *Florida* means *the flowery land*.

Cotton, sugar, and rice are produced; also many tropical fruits, such as figs, oranges, and

face? Soil? Climate? Products? 2. Capital? Chief city? Its defence?

GEORGIA.—1. Where is Georgia? What of its surface? 2. Chief product? Other products? What waterfalls? Ancient relics? 3. Capital? Chief city? Other towns?

FLORIDA.—1. What and where is Florida? Surface?

pples. There are large forests of live used in ship-building.

Tallahass'ee, in the northern part, is the l. *St. Augustine* is the oldest town in the d States. At *Pensacola* is a United States station. At *Key West*, on Key West Island, United States Navy Yard.

ALABAMA.

Alabama lies south of Tennessee and west orgia. It is well watered and fertile. In climate, and products it is very much like gia. Alabama is one of the principal i-growing states.

Montgomery, on the Alabama River, is the il. *Mobile* is the chief city, and a great of the cotton trade. *Huntsville* and *Selma* ourishing towns.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi lies west of Alabama. Its rn boundary is the Mississippi River. surface is generally level. In the centre xtensive pine forests; at the south are ous swamps.

Cotton is the chief product. Rice and are also produced.

Jackson, on the Pearl River, is the capital. *Burg*, on the Mississippi River, is the chief

Natchez and *Holly Springs* are important 3.

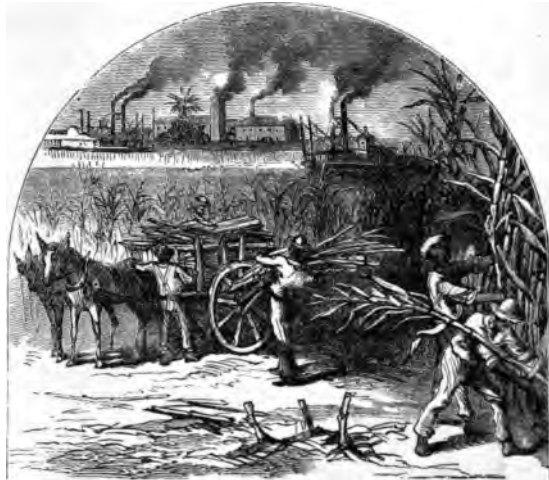
LOUISIANA.

Louisiana lies west and south of Missis- It was called Louisiana after Louis

XIV. of France. The surface is low and level. There are numerous *bayous* (bi'-ooz) and lakes, and many swamps.

2. Many parts of Louisiana are lower than the waters of the river. To keep out these waters, embankments of earth, called *lev'ees*, are erected.

3. Sometimes the water breaks through these, and makes a frightful inundation. Such a break is called a *crevasse*. On the banks of the river are fine plantations of cotton and sugar-cane.



A SUGAR PLANTATION.

4. *New Orleans*, on the Mississippi, is the capital. It is the chief city of the state, and one of the most important in the United States. The river makes a curve here, and from this New Orleans is called the "*Crescent City*." It is famous for Jackson's victory over the British in 1815.

are the Everglades? 2. Climate? What does mean? Products? What forests? 3. Capital? ? What of *St. Augustine*? *Pensacola*? *Key*

ABAMA.—1. Where is Alabama? Soil and climate? growing? 2. Capital? Where? Chief city? Other

MISSISSIPPI.—1. Where is Mississippi? Its western

boundary? Surface? Forests? Swamps? 2. Chief product? Other products? 3. Capital? Where? Chief city? How situated? Other towns?

LOUISIANA.—Where is Louisiana? Why so called? Surface? 2. What are *levees*? 3. What is a break in a levee called? What plantations? 4. Capital? Where? What is said of it? Why called "*Crescent City*"? For what famous?

Scale 112 miles to an inch.

Scale 112 miles to an inch.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

-What state and what lake north of Ohio?
 tates on the east? On the south? State west?
 iver on the south? In the north-west?
 s the capital? How situated?
 ity in the south-west on the Ohio River?
 ities on Lake Erie? Where is Dayton? Toledo?
 :?

1.—What lake and what state north of Indiana?
 tate on the east? On the south? On the west?
 iver forms the southern boundary?
 wo rivers rise in the east and flow south-west?
 s the capital? How situated?
 is New Albany? Fort Wayne? Lafayette?
 .—What state north of Illinois?
 ake and what state on the east?
 tates on the west? On the south?
 iver separates Illinois from Iowa and Missouri?
 t state does Rock River rise?
 at river does it empty?
 t two states do the branches of Illinois River rise?
 does it empty?

s the capital? On a branch of what river?
 own in the north-western part of the state?
 ity on Lake Michigan? On the Illinois?
 an.—How is Michigan divided? *Into two parts, by*
higan and Lake Huron.

ake north of Michigan? East? South-east?
 mall lake between Lake Huron and Lake Erie?
 tates on the south? What lake and state west?
 trait joins Lake Huron and Lake Michigan?
 iver flows into Lake Michigan?
 s the capital? How situated? Detroit?
 ky.—What states north of Kentucky?
 tates east? South? North-west and west?
 river forms the northern boundary? What the

A part of the eastern?
 iver in the south flows in part through Tennessee?
 ther rivers flow into the Ohio?
 ountains in the south-east?

s the capital? How situated?
 is Louisville? Covington?

rt.—What state north? Three east? State south?
 erritory and two states on the west?
 arge river flows through the state?
 ivers empty into the Missouri?
 iver rises in Iowa and empties into the Missouri?
 s the capital? How situated? St. Louis? Kansas

-What state north of Iowa? South? States east?

What state and territory on the west?
 What river flows between Iowa and Illinois?
 What river separates Iowa from Nebraska?
 What rivers in Iowa empty into the Mississippi?
 What is the capital? How situated?
 Where is Dubuque? Burlington? Davenport?
Wisconsin.—What lake and what state north of Wisconsin?

What lake on the east?

What state on the south? What states on the west?

What bay north-west of Lake Michigan?

What rivers empty into the Mississippi?

What two rivers in Wisconsin flow into Illinois?

What is the capital? How situated?

Where is Milwaukee? Oshkosh? Fond du Lac?

Minnesota.—What division of America lies north of Min-
 nesota? What lake and what state on the east?

What state on the south? Territory on the west?

What river forms part of the boundary between Minnesota
 and Wisconsin? The north-western boundary?

What lake on the northern boundary of the state?

North of the centre? *Lake Itasca.*

What is the capital? How situated? Minneapolis?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Name the seventeen Western States. What is the capital
 of each state? What six Western States border on the
 Great Lakes? On what five lakes does Michigan border?
 Which Western States border on the Mississippi?

Is the land of the Western States that lie in the Mississippi
 Valley level or mountainous? What mountains in Ken-
 tucky and Tennessee?

What great river drains the valley of the Mississippi
 sloping towards the Gulf of Mexico? Name the largest
 river that drains the slope from the Rocky Mountains to the
 Mississippi. What is the largest river that drains the slope
 from the Alleghany to the Mississippi? What five states
 are separated by the Ohio? What two by the Wabash?
 What four by the Missouri?

On what four lakes would a vessel go from Cleveland to
 the Copper Region in the northern part of Michigan? On
 what bodies from Chicago to Detroit? From Cincinnati to
 St. Louis? From St. Paul to Louisville?

A railroad connects Columbus and Springfield: through
 what states does it pass? Some hunters left Milwaukee to
 trap near the Lake of the Woods: in what states, and in
 what direction, did they go?

In what latitude are the Western States? In what zone?
 In what longitude from Washington? From Greenwich?
 Why?

ARKANSAS.

1. **Arkansas** lies west of the Mississippi River and north of Louisiana. The Arkansas River flows through the state and joins the Mississippi. The state is chiefly cultivated along the river banks.

2. Cotton, corn, and wheat are produced, and salt is manufactured. The Hot Springs are much resorted to by invalids.

3. The capital is *Little Rock*, on the Arkansas River. *Van Buren* is an important town.

TENNESSEE.

1. **Tennessee** lies north of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The surface is varied; undulating in the west and centre, but mountainous in the east.

2. Cotton, corn, wheat, and tobacco are raised; iron and coal are found.



CITY OF NASHVILLE.

3. *Nashville*, on the Cumberland River, is the capital. *Memphis* is an important city. *Knoxville* and *Columbia* are flourishing towns.

ARKANSAS.—1. Where is Arkansas? What river? Chief cultivation? 2. Products? Springs? 3. Capital? Where? Other town?

TENNESSEE.—1. Where is Tennessee? What is said of its surface? 2. Products? Minerals? 3. Capital? On

OHIO.

1. **Ohio**, the most populous of the Western States, lies west of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and east of Indiana. The Ohio River forms its southern boundary. The soil is fertile, and the climate healthy and pleasant.

2. Cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep are raised in great numbers; and pork is exported in large quantities. The vine is cultivated with great success, and good native wine is made.

3. *Columbus*, on the Scioto River, is the capital; it is a fine city. *Cincinnati* is the largest city, and one of the largest in the west. It lies on the Ohio River. *Cleveland*, *Toledo*, *Dayton*, *Zanesville*, and *Sandusky* are important towns.

INDIANA.

1. **Indiana** lies west of Ohio. The Ohio River forms its southern boundary. The soil is fertile, and the prairies are very productive.



PRAIRIE IN INDIANA.

what river situated? What important city? Other places?

OHIO.—1. What is said of Ohio? How situated? Soil? Climate? 2. What are raised? What exported? What of the vine? 3. Capital? Chief city? Other towns?

INDIANA.—1. Where is Indiana? Soil? Prairies? 2

Coal and iron are found. Salt is manufactured. Wine is made from the vine, which is cultivated.

Indianapolis, on the White River, is the capital; it is a flourishing town. *Vincennes* (Venz'), on the Wabash, is the oldest town in the state. *Evansville*, *New Albany*, *Fort Wayne*, *Haute*, and *Lafayette* are flourishing towns.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois lies south of Wisconsin; the Mississippi River separates it from Iowa and Kentucky on the west. There are extensive prairies in the south; the rest of the state consists of prairies interspersed with woodland. The soil is good and the climate healthy.

Lead, coal, and iron are found in large quantities, and salt is manufactured. The level prairies afford great facilities for agriculture. Wheat, and oats are the chief products.



STATE-HOUSE AT SPRINGFIELD.

3. *Springfield* is the capital. *Chicago*, on Lake Michigan, is the chief city. *Galena*, *Peoria*, *Alton*, and *Quincy* are flourishing towns.

MICHIGAN.

1. **Michigan** is divided by Lakes Michigan and Huron into two parts. It is bounded on the north by Lake Superior, and is called the *Lake State*.

2. The soil in the south is fertile, but in the north it is not productive. Corn, wheat, and oats are the chief products. The climate is cold.

The famous "Pictured Rocks," on Lake Superior, are rocks worn into curious shapes by the waves. In the northern part are the richest copper mines in the world. Salt is largely produced.

3. *Lansing*, on Grand River, is the capital; but *Detroit* is the principal city. It is famous for the scenes enacted there during the war of 1812. *Kalamazoo*, *Grand Rapids*, and *Adrian* are flourishing towns.

KENTUCKY.

1. **Kentucky** lies south of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In the eastern part it is hilly; in the centre and west nearly level.

2. The Mammoth Cave is a great natural curiosity. It is a deep and long cavern under the earth's surface. No one knows its length; it has been explored a distance of ten miles.

3. Coal and iron are found; and salt is made from salt springs; these springs are called *salt licks*. Corn, wheat, hemp, and tobacco are raised.

4. *Frankfort*, on the Kentucky River, is the capital. *Louisville*, on the Ohio, is the chief city. *Lexington*, *Maysville*, and *Covington* are flourishing towns.

Is? Salt? Wine? 3. Capital? Oldest town? towns?

Illinois.—1. Where is Illinois? Soil and surface? 2. Minerals? What of the prairies? 3. Capital? city? Where? Other towns?

Michigan.—1. How is Michigan divided? What lake

on the north? What called? 2. Soil and climate? What are the Pictured Rocks? Mines? 3. Capital? Chief city? For what famous?

Kentucky.—1. Where is Kentucky? Surface? 2. What is said of the Mammoth Cave? 3. Minerals? 4. Capital? Chief city? Other towns?

MISSOURI.

1. **Missouri** lies south of Iowa and west of the Mississippi River. The Mississippi River flows through it and joins the Mississippi. The surface is covered with rich prairies and forests. The soil is fertile.

2. Coal, iron, and lead are found. Corn, wheat, hemp, and tobacco are the chief products. There are two mountains of iron, called the *Iron Mountain* and the *Pilot Knob*.

3. *Jefferson City*, on the Missouri River, is the capital. *St. Louis*, the chief city, is one of the most important towns in the United States. It has a large commerce. *Kansas City* and *St. Joseph* are rapidly growing towns.

IOWA.

1. **Iowa** lies west of Wisconsin and Illinois, and south of Minnesota. The surface consists of forests and prairies. The soil is very fertile. The climate is mild for the latitude.

2. Lead, iron, and coal are found. Corn and wheat are produced.

3. *Des Moines* (De Moin) is the capital. It lies at the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers. *Davenport*, *Iowa City*, *Dubuque* (Doo-book'), and *Burlington* are flourishing towns.

WISCONSIN.

1. **Wisconsin** lies west of Michigan and north of Illinois. Its surface is diversified with prairies and extensive forests of pine.

2. Lead abounds; large quantities of grain are produced; maple sugar is made. There are curious old Indian mounds and fortifications in this state.

MISSOURI.—1. Where is Missouri? What river flows through it? Surface? Soil? 2. Minerals? Noted mountains? 3. Capital? How situated? Chief city?

IOWA.—1. Where is Iowa? What of the surface? Soil? Climate? 2. Minerals? Products? 3. Capital? How situated? Other flourishing towns?

3. *Madison*, situated between two lakes, is the capital. It has an increasing commerce. *Milwaukee* is the chief city; *Oshkosh* and *Fond du Lac* are flourishing towns.

MINNESOTA.

1. **Minnesota** lies west of Wisconsin and north of Iowa. It is well watered and fertile. In winter the climate is very cold.

2. There are beautiful lakes, one of which (Lake Itasca) is the source of the great Mississippi River. *St. Anthony's Falls*, in the Mississippi, are much visited by travellers.



SUSPENSION BRIDGE CROSSING THE MISSISSIPPI AT MINNEAPOLIS.

3. Copper, iron, and lead are found in Minnesota; and red pipe-clay, from which the Indians make their pipes.

4. *St. Paul*, on the Mississippi, is the capital. It is rapidly increasing in population and wealth. *Minneapolis*, at *St. Anthony's Falls*, is a thriving town.

WISCONSIN.—1. Where is Wisconsin? Surface? 2. Minerals? Products? Indian remains? 3. Capital? Chief city? Other towns?

MINNESOTA.—1. Where is Minnesota? Soil and climate? 2. Lakes? Falls? 3. Minerals? 4. Capital? Minneapolis?

TEXAS.

exas, the largest and most southern state Union, lies west of Louisiana. It is well d and fertile; presenting many varieties and climate.

otton, sugar, wheat, and tobacco are ed. Cattle and sheep abound. Wild roam over the extensive prairies.

exas was a part of Mexico; but it d, and became independent. It was ed into the Union in 1845.

ustin, on the Colorado, is the capital. on is the chief city; it is on an island veston Bay. *Brownsville*, opposite *Mata-* is the most southern town in Texas.

CALIFORNIA.

alifornia lies on the Pacific Ocean. A portion of the state consists of a fertile enclosed by two mountain ranges run- from north to south. Along the coast i the valleys the soil is fertile and the tion luxuriant.

n the slope of the Sierra Nevada are the s "gold diggings," from which vast ties of gold are obtained. Quicksilver ounds.

ornia belonged to Mexico until 1848; it ded to the United States after the Mexican The population has increased rapidly. *acramento City*, on the Sacramento River, capital. *San Francisco* is the chief city, he largest on the Pacific coast; it is d on San Francisco Bay, the noble ce to which is called the "*Golden Gate*."



GOLDEN GATE.

OREGON.

1. **Oregon** is situated on the Pacific Ocean, south of Washington Territory. Two mountain ranges pass near the centre of the state.

2. In the western parts the soil is fertile, and the climate less cold than in the same latitude on the Atlantic coast. There are extensive forests of lofty pines. Vegetation is very luxuriant.

3. The capital is *Salem*, on the Willamette River. *Portland, Oregon City*, and *Eugene City* are flourishing places on the same river.

KANSAS.

1. **Kansas** lies west of Missouri and south of Nebraska. It is chiefly a prairie country, and is extremely fertile in the east.

A branch of the Union Pacific Railroad begins on the eastern border of this state.

2. *Topeka*, on Kansas River, is the capital. *Leavenworth* and *Lawrence* are growing towns.

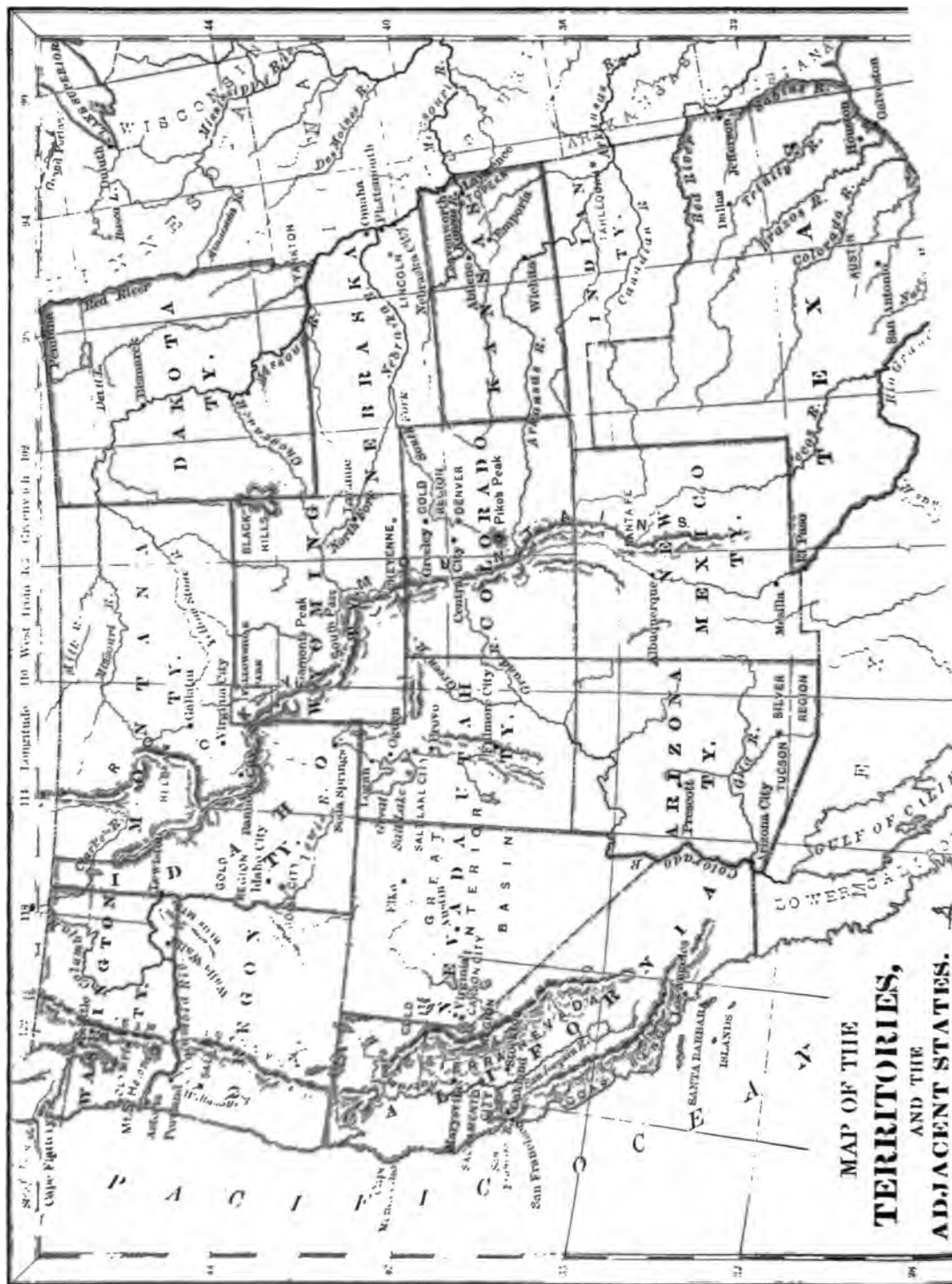
18.—1. What is said of Texas? 2. Cotton, &c.? Wild horses? 3. To whom did Texas belong? as it admitted into the Union? 4. Capital? Chief Where? What of Brownsville?

FORNIA.—1. Where is California? What is said The soil? Vegetation? 2. Gold diggings, &c.? om did California belong? When was it ceded?

Population? 3. Capital? Chief city? Where? What is the entrance to San Francisco Bay called?

OREGON.—1. Describe Oregon. 2. The soil? Climate? Forests? Vegetation? 3. Capital? Other towns?

KANSAS.—1. Where does the state of Kansas lie? What is said of it? What of the Union Pacific Railroad? 2. Capital? What of Leavenworth?



Texas.—What territories north of Texas? What territory, states, and gulf east? What country south-west? What territory west? What river flows between Texas and Mexico? Between Texas and Louisiana? What rivers flow into the Gulf of Mexico between the Rio Grande and the Sabine? What river between Texas and Indian Ty.? What is the capital? How situated? How is Galveston situated? Houston? **Oregon.**—What territory north? East? What states south? What ocean west? What two mountain-ranges in Oregon? What river forms part of the northern boundary? The eastern? What is the capital? How situated? **California.**—What states north of California? What state and territory east? What country and what ocean south? What ocean west? What two mountain-ranges in California? What river flows from the north and empties into San Francisco Bay? From the south? What islands south? Cape in the north-west? What is the capital? How situated? What large city on the coast? **Kansas.**—What state north of Kansas? What state east? West? Territory south? What two rivers flow eastward through it? What is the capital? How situated? **Nevada.**—What state and territory north? Territories east? State south? State west? Mountains west? Capital? How situated? **Nebraska.**—What territory north? States east? States south? State and territory west? What river flows east? Capital? **Colorado.**—What state and territory north? States east? Territories south? West? What mountains pass through Colorado?

Name four rivers that rise in Colorado. Where is Pike's Peak? Capital? **Washington Territory.**—What country north of Washington Territory? What territory east? State south? Ocean west? What large river flows through Washington? What mountain-range in Washington? Peak? What is the capital? What cape on the coast? **Idaho Territory.**—What country and territory north? Territories east? State and territory south? West? What mountain-range east of Idaho? What river in the south? In the north? Capital? **Montana Territory.**—What country north? Territory east? Territories south? Territory west? What mountain-range in Montana? What rivers flow east from the Rocky Mountains? What one flows west? Capital? **Dakota Territory.**—What country north of Dakota? What states east? States south? Territories west? What great river flows through the territory? Name a branch. Capital? **Pembina?** **Wyoming Territory.**—What territory north? State and territory east? State and territory south? Three territories west? What mountains in the west? What Peak? Where is South Pass? Capital? **Utah Territory.**—What territories north? What state and territory east? What territory on the south? State on the west? What lake north of the centre? What river flows into Arizona? Capital? **Arizona Territory.**—What territory north of Arizona? East? Country south? States west? What river forms part of the western boundary? What river flows west? Capital? **New Mexico Territory.**—What state north of

New Mexico? State and territory east? State and country south? Territory west? What mountains pass through New Mexico? What river flows from north to south? What river in the south-eastern part? Capital? **Indian Territory.**—What states north of Indian Territory? What states east? What state south? State and territory west? What river flows through the north-eastern part? Through the centre? On the south?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Name the nine Western Territories. Which one borders on the Pacific Ocean? Upon what does Alaska border? (P. 24.) What mountain-system extends along the Pacific coast? What three ranges of mountains form the Pacific System? Through what territory and two states does it extend? In what direction do the Rocky Mountains extend? Through what territories and state do they pass?

Name the largest three rivers that drain the slope from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi. The largest one that drains the southern part from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. The largest one that drains the northern part.

On what waters would a vessel go from San Francisco to the Columbia River? From Galveston to New Orleans? From Sacramento City to the Santa Barbara Islands? From San Francisco to Baranoff Island? Through what divisions would miners pass from the Gold Region of California to the Gold Region of Idaho? From Pike's Peak Gold Region to the Silver Region of Arizona?

In what latitude are the Western Territories? In what zone? In what longitude from Washington? From Greenwich? Why?

NEVADA.

NEVADA (Ne-vah'-dah) lies east of California and south of Oregon and Idaho. It is a mountainous region, and is rich in gold and silver mines. *Carson City* is the capital.

NEBRASKA.

NEBRAS'KA lies south of Dakota. The soil in the central and southern portions is fertile. The inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture and in the raising of cattle. *Lincoln* is the capital.

COLORADO.

COLORA'DO lies west of Kansas. The Rocky Mountains pass through the state. The climate is exceedingly healthy. Gold, silver, iron, and many other minerals abound. The gold region is near the centre. *Denver* is the capital.

TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

There are ten territories belonging to the United States; besides Alaska, in the north-west part of North America. (The TERRITORY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA has been already noticed.)

1. WASHINGTON lies north of Oregon. It is fast becoming settled by emigrants from the eastern states. *Olympia* is the capital.

2. IDAHO lies east of Oregon and Washington. It is inhabited chiefly by Indians. Gold abounds on the branches of Lewis River. *Boisé City* is the capital.

3. MONTAN'A lies east of Idaho. The Rocky Mountains pass through it. *Helena* is the capital.

4. DAKO'TA lies east of Montana and Wyoming. *Yankton* is the capital. The Dakota or Sioux (Soo) Indians are the most numerous.

What of Nevada? Capital? Where is Nebraska? What of its soil? Inhabitants? Capital? Where is Colorado? Mountains? Climate? Minerals? Gold region? Capital?

TERRITORIES.—How many territories in the United States? 1. Where is Washington? How settled? Capital? 2. Where is Idaho? Inhabitants? Capital? 3. Where

5. WYO'MING lies west of Dakota and Nebraska. Its mineral resources are very great. *Cheyenne* is the capital. The Yellowstone Park, in the north-west, is notable for its grand scenery.



GRAND CAÑON OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

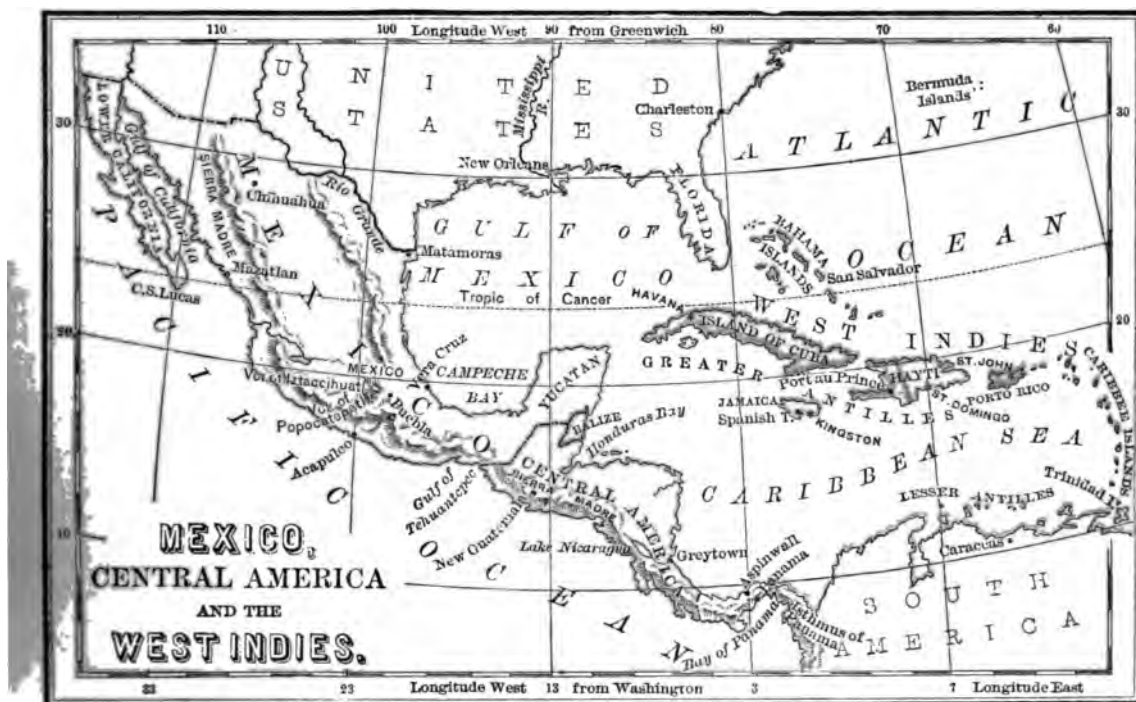
6. UTAH (Yoo'-taw) lies south of Idaho and Wyoming. It is noted as the residence of the Mormons, a peculiar religious sect. Near the Great Salt Lake is *Salt Lake City*, the capital.

7. ARIZO'NA lies between California and New Mexico. It is inhabited chiefly by Indians, of whom the Apaches are very warlike. Silver abounds in the southern part of the territory. *Tucson* is the capital.

8. NEW MEXICO lies south of Colorado. The capital is *Santa Fe*. The Spanish language is generally spoken in this territory.

9. INDIAN TERRITORY lies south of Kansas. It has been reserved for the Indians who have removed from the eastern part of the United States.

is Montana? What of the Rocky Mountains? Capital? 4. Where is Dakota? Capital? What Indians? 5. Where is Wyoming? Minerals? Capital? Yellowstone Park? 6. Where is Utah? For what noted? Great Salt Lake? Capital? 7. Where is Arizona? What of the population? Minerals? Capital? 8. Where is New Mexico? Capital? 9. What is said of Indian Territory?



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Mexico.—How is Mexico bounded on the north?
 On the east? What ocean south and west?
 What river forms part of the north-eastern boundary?
 In what part of Mexico is Lower California? What gulf
 east of Lower California? Bay west of Yucatan?
 What mountains in Mexico? What volcano?
 What is the capital? How situated?
 What town on the Rio Grande? What towns on the
 western coast? Where is Vera Cruz? Puebla?
 What state east of Campeche Bay? *Yucatan.*
 What colony west of Honduras Bay? *The Balize.*
 To whom does the Balize belong? *To Great Britain.*
 What gulf on the Pacific south of Campeche Bay?

Central America.—What country on the north-west?
 What sea on the east? Ocean south and west?
 What mountains in Central America? What lake?
 What city near the Pacific? East of Lake Nicaragua?

The West Indies.—What ocean north and east of the
 West Indies?

What sea between the West Indies and South America?
 Which is the largest island? *Cuba.* What city in Cuba?
 What island south of Cuba? Chief town? How situated?

What island east of Cuba? Chief town? How situated?
 What island east of Hayti? Capital?
 What name is given to these large islands? *The Greater
 Antilles.*
 What islands east of Porto Rico? *The Caribbee Islands.*
 What islands just north of South America? *The Lesser
 Antilles.*

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

What range of mountains extends through Mexico and
 Central America? In what directions? Of what system
 is it a part?

In what two ways does the land of Mexico slope? Why
 are there no long rivers in these two countries? What
 does the Rio Grande separate?

On what bodies of water, and in what directions, would
 a vessel sail from Vera Cruz to New Orleans? From
 Havana to Aspinwall? From the Isthmus of Panama to
 San Francisco? From Yucatan to the Bermudas?

In what latitude are Central America and the West
 Indies? What country and what group of islands are
 crossed by the Tropic of Cancer? In what zones is
 Mexico? In what zone is Cuba? In what longitude
 from Washington? From Greenwich? Why?

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND THE WEST INDIES.

MEXICO.

1. **Mexico** lies south of the United States, and between the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. A chain of mountains, called the Sierra Madre (Se-ër'-rah Mah'-dray), runs through it, forming high and beautiful table-lands.

2. Between *Puebla* and the city of *Mexico* are the volcanoes *Popocatepetl* (Po-po-kah-tay-pet'l') and *Iztaccihuatl* (Ees-tahk-se-hwaht'l'). The former is more than 17,000 feet high.

3. Mexico produces tropical fruits, and sugar,

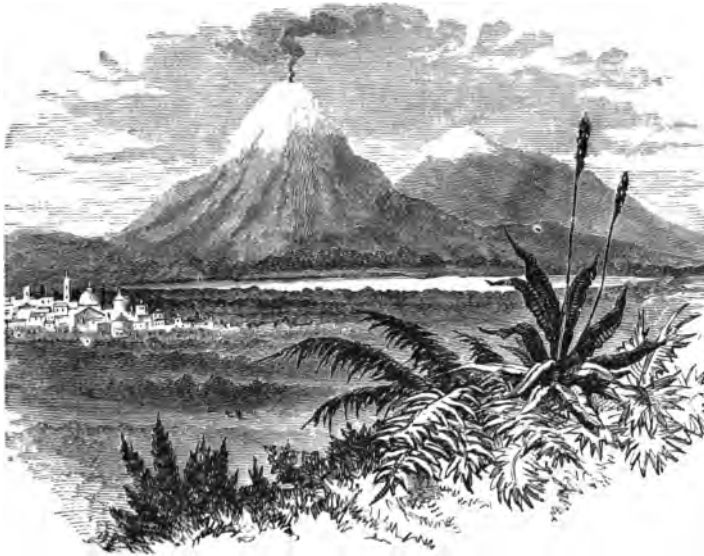
indigo, coffee, and tobacco. Silver, gold, and numerous other minerals are found.

4. The inhabitants are Indians and the descendants of Spaniards. Mexico belonged to Spain, but became independent in 1821. It has been in an unsettled condition ever since.

5. The city of *Mexico* is the capital: it is situated near Lake Tezcu'co, in the interior. It was taken by the American army, under General Scott, in the year 1847, but was given up when the treaty of peace was made.

The government of Mexico is republican. The religion is Roman Catholic.

6. **YUCATAN** is a state in the south-east, which has twice declared its independence of Mexico, but is now a part of that republic.



CITY OF MEXICO.

LAKE TEZCUCO.
VOLCANOES OF POPOCATEPETL AND IZTACCIHUATL.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

1. **Central America** is the narrow irregular country lying between Mexico and South America. It is joined to South America by the Isthmus of Panama'.

The Bay Islands, in the Bay of Honduras, belong to Central America.

2. It is traversed by the Sierra Madre, and has many varieties of climate. The products are like those of Mexico. Mahogany and logwood are exported largely.

MEXICO.—1. Where is Mexico? What mountains? 2. Volcanoes? Height? 3. Products? Minerals? 4. Inhabitants? To whom did Mexico belong? When did she become independent? Condition since? 5. Capital?

Where? When and by whom taken? Government? Religion? 6. What of Yucatan?

CENTRAL AMERICA.—1. Where is Central America? How joined to South America? What is said of the Bay?

3. *New Guatemala* (Gwah-tay-mah'-lah), near the Pacific coast, is the largest city in Central America. The states of Central America once formed a federal republic, but they are now separate and independent republics.

4. *THE BALIZE* is a small strip south of Yucatan, belonging to Great Britain.

5. *THE MOSQUITO TERRITORY* lies south-east of Honduras; it was formerly under the protection of Great Britain, but it now belongs to Nicaragua, one of the Central American States.

6. *THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA* is crossed by a railroad, from Aspinwall to Panama. This is a thoroughfare for American commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

THE WEST INDIES.

1. *The West Indies* include all the islands lying around the Caribbean Sea. They are divided into four groups: the *Bahama Islands*; the *Greater Antilles*; the *Lesser Antilles*; and the *Caribbee Islands*.

2. The climate is hot and unhealthy on the coasts, but delightful in the interior. The soil generally is very fertile. Sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and tropical fruits, such as the pineapple, banana, orange, and pomegranate, are produced.

3. The inhabitants are chiefly white planters and negroes. In the Spanish islands about two-thirds of the negroes are slaves. In most of the others they are free.

4. Hurricanes or violent storms sometimes sweep over the land and sea, destroying houses, blowing down trees, and wrecking ships.

5. *THE BAHAMA ISLANDS* lie near the coast of Florida. *San Salvador* is noted as the land first discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1492.

6. *THE GREATER ANTILLES* include *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, *Hayti*, and *Porto Rico*.

7. *Cuba* is the largest island; it belongs to Spain. *Havana* is the capital.

8. *Jamaica* is south of Cuba. It belongs to Great Britain. *Spanishtown* is the capital. *Kingston* is the chief city.

9. *Hayti* lies east of Cuba. It is inhabited almost entirely by negroes and mulattoes. It is divided into two states, *Hayti* (Hay'-te) and *San Domingo*.

Hayti was lately an empire; at present both it and *San Domingo* are republics, each with a black president. *Port au Prince* is the capital of Hayti; *San Domingo* that of San Domingo.

10. *Porto Rico* (rich port) lies east of Hayti. It belongs to Spain. *St. John* is the capital.

11. *THE CARIBBEE ISLANDS* extend from Porto Rico to South America. They are small islands, belonging principally to Great Britain, France, Holland, and Denmark. *Trinidad* is the principal island; it belongs to Great Britain.

12. *THE LESSER ANTILLES* lie north of South America. They belong to Holland and Venezuela.

Islands? 2. Mountains? Products? What woods? 3. What of New Guatemala? 4. What is the Balize? 5. What of the Mosquito Territory? 6. What of the Isthmus of Panama?

WEST INDIES.—What do the West Indies include? How divided? Name them. 2. Climate? Soil? Products? 3. Inhabitants? What is the condition of the negroes? 4. What is said of hurricanes? 5. Where are the Bahama Islands? For what noted? 6. What are the Greater

Antilles? 7. What of Cuba? To whom does it belong? Capital? 8. Where is Jamaica? To whom does it belong? Capital? Chief city? 9. Where is Hayti? By whom inhabited? How divided? What is Hayti? San Domingo? Capital of Hayti? Of San Domingo? 10. What is said of Porto Rico? 11. Where do the Caribbee Islands extend? To whom do they belong? Which is the principal island? 12. Where are the Lesser Antilles? To whom do they belong?



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Sea and ocean north of South America?

Ocean on the east? On the west?

Isthmus unites North and South America?

City on the isthmus?

States of Colombia.—What sea north of United Colombia? What countries east? South? Ocean on the west? What cape in the north? Mountains in Colombia?

Is the capital? How situated? Cartagena?

Venezuela.—What sea north of Venezuela?

Country on the east? On the south? On the west?

Lake in the north? What river passes through it and empties into the Atlantic?

Is the capital? How situated? La Guayra?

—What ocean north and east of Guiana?

Country south? What country west?

Three towns on the coast?

—What countries and what ocean north of Brazil? Ocean east? Countries south and west?

Large river flows through the northern part into the

What river flows into the Amazon from the north? What three from the south?

Which river flows into the Atlantic near the mouth of the

What island between them?

Describe the flow of the San Francisco River.

Mountains near the coast?

Is the capital? How situated?

Town near the mouth of the Araguay River?

Maranhão situated? Bahia? Pernambuco?

Paraguay.—What country north of Paraguay? East? West?

Which river forms part of the eastern and southern boundary? What river forms the western boundary?

Is the capital? How situated? What other town?

Uruguay.—What country north of Uruguay?

Ocean on the east? What river on the south?

Country west? Capital? How situated?

United Confederation.—What countries north of the United Confederation? East? South? West? Which river flows south? What mountains west?

Is the capital? How situated? Parana?

Patagonia.—What country north of Patagonia?

Ocean east? Strait south? Country west?

Which river separates Patagonia from the Argentine Confederation? Mountains west?

Island south of Patagonia? What cape?

Islands south-east of Patagonia?

—What country north? Ocean south and west?

Mountains on the east? What countries?

What island and group west?

Capital? How situated? Other town?

Bolivia.—What countries north? East? South?

What country and ocean on the west?

What two rivers flow north-east into the Amazon?

What lake between Bolivia and Peru? What mountains?

Capital? How situated? In what part is Potosi?

Peru.—What country north of Peru? What countries east? What ocean west? What mountains in the west?

What large river in the north? Cape north-west?

Capital? How situated? Other town?

Ecuador.—What country on the north? South? East?

What ocean on the west? What mountains in the west?

Capital? How situated? Other town?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Name the twelve divisions of South America. Name the capital of each. What two divisions border on the Caribbean Sea? What five on the Atlantic Ocean? Five on the Pacific? Which division has no sea-coast?

Name the most important two mountain-systems of South America. In what division, and in what directions, does the Brazilian System extend? Through which divisions, and in what directions, does the Andes System extend? What divisions does it separate? What peak in it?

Towards what body of water does the land in the northern part of South America slope? What river drains the slope towards the Caribbean Sea? What large river, with its branches, drains the northern part of the slope towards the Atlantic? Name six divisions drained by the Amazon and its branches. What river, with its branches, drains the southern part of the slope towards the Atlantic? Name five divisions drained by the Rio de la Plata and its branches. Why are there no long rivers on the Pacific slope?

In what direction, and on what bodies of water, would a vessel go from La Guayra with coffee to exchange for coffee at Rio Janeiro? In going from Valparaiso to Pernambuco? From Bahia to Buenos Ayres? From Cape Horn to the Isthmus of Panama?

In what divisions, and in what direction, would miners go from the Gold to the Diamond District of Brazil? From the silver-mines of Potosi to the Gold District of Brazil?

What three divisions are crossed by the Equator? In what latitude is South America? Chili? Why? What four divisions are crossed by the Tropic of Capricorn? In what zones is South America? In what zone are the Juan Fernandez Islands? Why? In what longitude from Washington is South America? From Greenwich? Why?



SOUTH AMERICA.

1. **South America** is the southern division of America. It is a long peninsula, joined to North America by the Isthmus of Panama. It was discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage, in 1498.

2. On the western coast are the Andes Mountains; among them are very high peaks; and some active volcanoes. Earthquakes often occur in this region.

3. Great rivers flow from the Andes towards the Atlantic Ocean. The Amazon is the largest river in South America; it rises near the west coast and flows in an easterly course across the continent to the Atlantic.

4. In South America are extensive plains called *pam'pas*, where large numbers of wild cattle roam. A great number of the inhabitants are herdsmen. There are many Indians in the unsettled regions.

5. There are numerous wild animals: the

jaguar, and the puma, or American lion; ant-eater, the lama, and the alpaca.

Immense serpents, called boa-constrictors and anacondas, infest the forests. There are many monkeys, and birds of beautiful plumage.

6. The population of South America consists of the original Indian tribes, whites, and negroes. Most of the whites are descendants of Spaniards and Portuguese.

The greater part of South America belongs to Spain; but the provinces have rebelled against Spain, and become independent republics. Brazil is the only state not a republic; it is an empire.

7. The principal products are sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, and tropical fruits, such as oranges, bananas, pine-apples, and many others. Various plants and herbs used in medicine are found. There are rich mines of gold and silver, diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones.

Questions.—1. How is South America situated? How joined to North America? By whom discovered? 2. What mountains on the west? 3. Rivers? 4. What of

the plains? Indians? 5. Animals? Serpents? Birds? 6. Population? To whom did South America belong? Chief products?

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

United States of Colombia lies at the west of South America, and borders on the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. The pass through it, and the western part is mountainous.

The mountain passes the travelling is difficult. Rope bridges are used; and cars pass the dangerous defiles on the backs of sure-footed Indians. The climate is

The soil is very fertile. The capital is *Bogotá*, east of the Magdalena, 8000 feet above the sea. The chief city is *Carthagena*.

VENEZUELA.

Venezuela (Ven-ez-we'-lah) lies east of the United States of Colombia. In the centre it is hilly; but in the north and south it is very mountainous. The river Orinoco flows through Venezuela to the Atlantic. The soil and climate are like those of the United States of Colombia.

Caracas (Kah-rah'-kahs), the capital, is situated on an elevated plain. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1812, and has been built up again. *La Guayra* (Lah-gwah'-yah) is the chief sea-port.

GUIANA.

Guiana (Ghe-ah'-nah) lies east of Venezuela. It is divided into three parts: the western part belongs to England, the middle to Holland, and the eastern to France. It is the only part of South America belonging to European nations.

2. It is, for the most part, low and level; and the climate is hot and unhealthy. The soil is fertile, and the vegetation very luxuriant.

3. *Georgetown*, on the Demerara River, is the capital of British Guiana, *Paramaribo* that of Dutch Guiana, and *Cayenne* (Ki-enn') that of French Guiana.

BRAZIL.

1. **Brazil** is a large empire in the centre and eastern part of South America. It has a long mountain range called the Brazilian Mountains. The great river Amazon, with its numerous and large tributaries, passes through the northern part; in the centre are extensive plains of rich pasturage.

2. There are mines of gold and silver. Diamonds and rubies are found in greater abundance than anywhere else in the world. The chief resource of Brazil is in the great fertility of the soil. Large quantities of coffee and sugar are produced and exported.

3. *Rio Janeiro* (Ri'-o Jah-ne'-ro) is the capital; it is the largest city in South America. *Bahia* (Bah-e'-ah) has a good harbor. The Portuguese language is spoken.

PARAGUAY.

1. **Paraguay** (Pah-rah-gwi') is a small country south of Brazil and east of Bolivia and the Argentine Confederation.

2. The climate is salubrious, and the soil very fertile. It is noted for the production of *Maté*, or Paraguay tea, which the natives use as tea.

3. The capital is *Asuncion* (Ah-soon-se-own'),

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.—1. Where is the United States of Colombia? 2. What is said of travelling? Climate? 3. Capital? How situated? Chief sea-port?

VENEZUELA.—1. How situated? Surface? River? Climate? 2. Capital? How destroyed? Chief city?

GUIANA.—1. Where is Guiana? How divided? 2.

Surface? Climate? Soil? 3. Capital of British Guiana? Of Dutch Guiana? Of French Guiana?

BRAZIL.—1. Where is Brazil? What mountains? River? 2. Mines? Products? 3. Capital? What of Bahia? What language is spoken?

PARAGUAY.—1. Where is Paraguay? 2. Climate and soil? What herb? 3. Capital? Other town?

on the Paraguay River. The next town of importance is *Concepcion* (Kon-sep-se-ōwn').

URUGUAY.

1. **Uruguay** (Oo-roo-gwi') is a small country lying south of Brazil, on the Atlantic. Its surface is generally level.

2. On the plains of Uruguay are large numbers of wild cattle: they are caught by mounted herdsmen, with a long rope noosed at one end, which is thrown over their horns. This rope is called a *lasso*.



MONTEVIDEO.

3. *Montevideo* (Mon-te-vid'-e-o), on the northern bank of the Rio de la Plata, is the capital. *Maldonado* (Mal-do-nah'-do) is an important sea-port.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

1. **The Argentine Confederation**, formerly called *La Plata* (Lah Plah'-tah), is situated west

of Paraguay and Brazil and east of Chili. It has extensive plains, roamed over by wild cattle.

2. *Buenos Ayres* (Bo'-nos Ay'-riz), on the Rio de la Plata, is the capital, and the largest city. The state of BUENOS AYRES revolted against the Argentine Confederation in 1853, and became independent. But in 1859 it again became a state of the Confederation. *Parana'*, on the left bank of the Paraguay River, is an important city.

PATAGONIA.

1. **Patagonia** is a wild, barren country, occupying the southern part of South America. It is inhabited by miserable savages.

2. These savages roam about, and depend upon hunting and fishing for their support. There are no towns.

3. South of Patagonia is the island of *del Fuego* (Ter'-rah del Foo-e'-go), which is called *the land of fire*. It is so called because it is covered with volcanoes and volcanic fires on it. It is separated from Patagonia by the Strait of Magellan.

4. South of Terra del Fuego is Cape Horn, the most southern land of South America. The passage round it for ships is usually very stormy. East of Patagonia are the Falkland Islands, which belong to Great Britain.

CHILI.

1. **Chili** (Chil'-le) is a long, narrow country on the Pacific coast. It is mostly mountainous, as the Andes range along its eastern border.

2. There are numerous volcanoes in the country, and earthquakes are common; some

URUGUAY.—1. Where is Uruguay? Surface? 2. What do the people live? How are they caught? 3. Capital? 4. Important sea-port?

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.—1. Where is the Argentine Confederation? What was it formerly called? What is said of its plains? 2. Capital? State of Buenos Ayres?

When did it join the Confederation? Of Parana?

PATAGONIA.—1. How situated? Inhabitants? 2. What do the people live? 3. Where is Terra del Fuego? What does it mean? What separates it from Patagonia? 4. What is Cape Horn? The Falkland Islands?

CHILI.—1. Where is Chili? 2. Volcanoes? Earthquakes?

they destroy whole cities. In the mines copper is found abundantly. The soil is fertile near the coast.

3. *Santiago* (Sahn-te-ah'-go) is the capital; it is situated on a high plain. *Valparaiso* (Vahl-ah-ri'-so), which means *Vale of Paradise*, is the chief sea-port.

4. Near Chili, in the Pacific Ocean, are the islands of Juan Fernandez. On one of them, Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor, lived alone for several years. Defoe, an English writer, wrote a story based on this fact, which he called *Robinson Crusoe*.

BOLIVIA.

1. **Bolivia** lies north of Chili and the Argentine Confederation. It is mountainous on the east and west, but in the centre there are fertile plains.

2. There were formerly rich silver mines; but comparatively little silver is now found.

3. *Sucre* (Soo'-k-ray) is the capital. It is on a very high plain. Bolivia was formerly called Upper Peru, but its name was changed in honor of General Bolivar (Bo-lee'-var), in 1824.

PERU.

1. **Peru** lies west of Brazil and Bolivia, and south of Ecuador. On the coast are the Andes, on the east it is mountainous, but in the centre are high plains, called *table lands*. The climate is delightful, and the soil on the plains is productive. On the coast it seldom rains; east of the mountains it rains one-half the year.

2. Peru was the most civilized of all the states of South America, when it was found by the Spaniards under Pizarro. The king

was called an Inca. The Spaniards treated the Inca and his people very cruelly, in order to extort gold from them.



BRIDGE OF ROPES.

3. *Lima* (Lee'-mah) is the capital. It is six miles from the coast. It has been often destroyed by earthquakes. *Callao* (Kahl-yah'-o) is its sea-port.

ECUADOR.

1. **Ecuador** (Ek-wah-dore') lies north of Peru and west of Brazil. *Ecuador* means *Equator*, and it was so called because the equator passes through it.

2. The Andes Mountains range through it. *Cotopaxi* (Ko-to-pax'-e) is a celebrated volcano; and *Chimborazo*, a lofty mountain peak, four miles high.

3. In Ecuador, as well as in the neighboring states, is found the celebrated Peruvian bark, from which *quinine* is made.

4. *Quito* (Ke'-to) is the capital; it lies on the side of a mountain. *Guayaquil* (Gwi-ah-keel') is the chief sea-port.

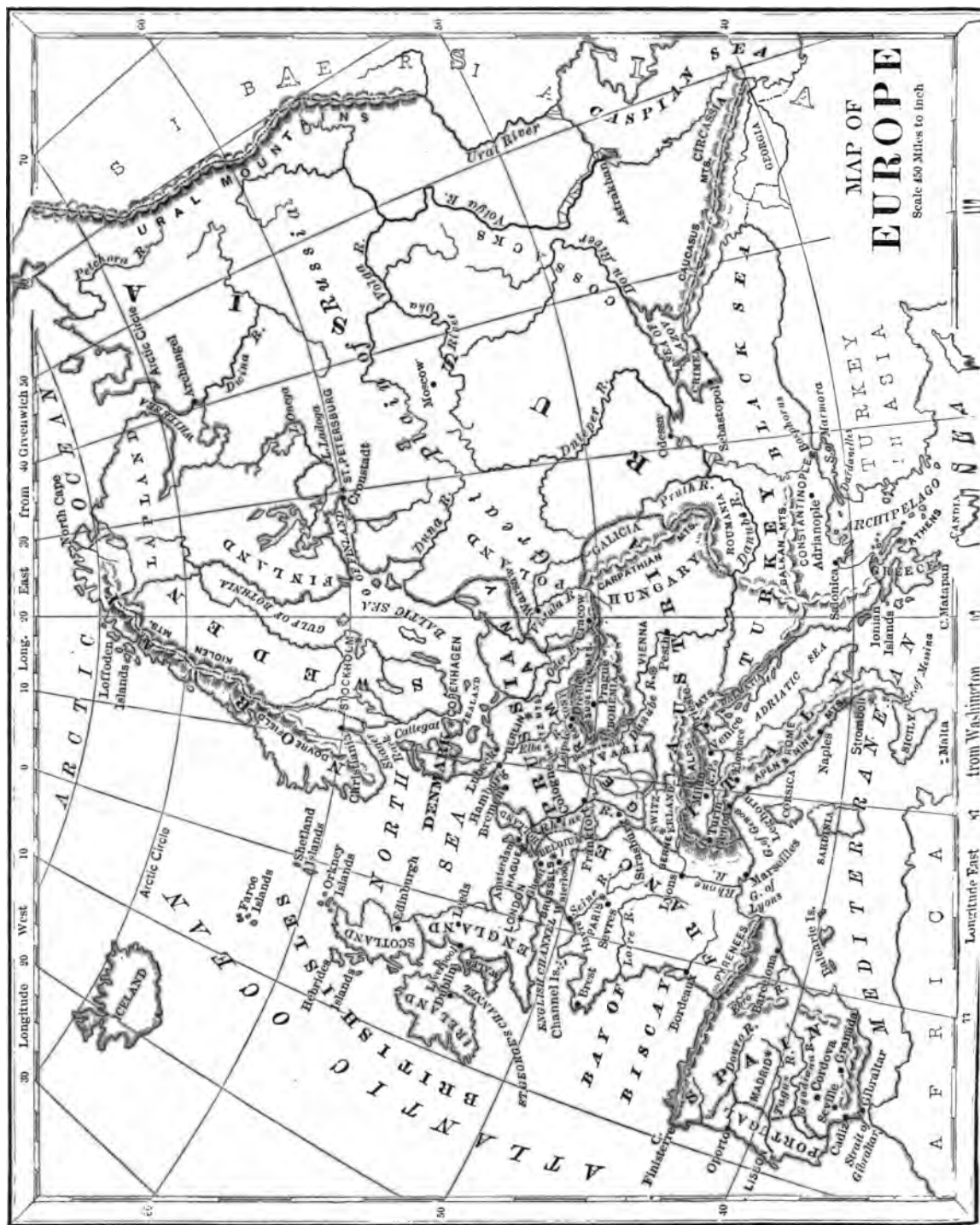
What metal? Soil? 3. Capital? Sea-port? What islands near?

BOLIVIA.—1. Where is Bolivia? Surface? 2. Mines? Capital? Former name? Why changed? When?

PERU.—1. Where is Peru? Climate and soil? 2. What

of its early condition? How did the Spaniards behave? 3. Capital? Sea-port?

ECUADOR.—1. Where is Ecuador? What does it mean? 2. What mountains? Volcano? High peak? 3. What medicine found? 4. Capital? Sea-port?



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

What ocean north of Europe? What grand division east? What seas south? Ocean west? What islands in the western part of Europe? *The British Isles.*

Russia in Europe.—What ocean north? What country and sea east? What sea and countries south? What countries and sea on the west? What sea in the northern part of Russia? What sea in the south-east?

What mountains between Russia and Siberia? What river? What other river flows into the Caspian Sea? What river flows into the Black Sea? Into the Sea of Azov? White Sea? In what part of Russia is Lapland? Finland? Poland? Country of the Cossacks? Circassia? What is the capital? How situated?

What peninsula in the Black Sea? What city in the Crimea? How is Moscow situated? Archangel? Astrakhan?

Norway and Sweden.—What ocean north? What country, gulf, and sea east? What seas south? Ocean west? Islands north-west?

Mountains between Norway and Sweden? What is the capital of Sweden? On what sea? Denmark.—In what direction from Norway is Denmark? What country south? Sea west? What is the capital?

Holland and Belgium.—What sea north of Holland and Belgium? Country east? What country south of Belgium? Sea west? What river flows through Holland?

Where is The Hague? Brussels? Waterloo? **France.**—What channel north-west of France? What countries east? Sea and country south? Bay and ocean west? What river flows into the English Channel? Into the Mediterranean?

What mountains between France and Spain? What is the capital? How situated? Bordeaux? Marseilles? What city on the Rhone?

Spain and Portugal.—What bay and country north of Spain? Sea east and south? What ocean west of Spain and Portugal? What three rivers flow into the Atlantic?

What is the capital of Spain? How situated? Where is Gibraltar? Barcelona? Granada? Capital of Portugal? Where is Oporto?

Italy.—What countries and sea north of Italy? Country and sea east? Sea south and west? What mountains north of Italy? What mountains range through it? What island south?

What is the capital? How situated? Where is Naples? Milan? Turin? Genoa? Venice? Florence?

Switzerland.—What countries north of Switzerland? East? Country south? West?

What mountains in Switzerland? Capital? **Germany.**—How is Germany divided? *Into twenty-six states, which constitute the Empire of Germany. Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg are the most important of these states.*

Austria.—What countries north of Austria? East? West? What countries and sea south? What river flows south-easterly through Austria? Where does it empty?

What kingdom in the south-east? What mountains in the east? In the west? What is the capital? How situated?

Where is Prague? Pesth? Trieste? **Prussia.**—What seas north of Prussia? What country north? East? Countries south? West? What two rivers flow into the Baltic?

What two rivers flow through Prussia into the North Sea? What mountains in the south? Name the capital. How situated? Frankfurt? Where is Bavaria? Saxony?

Turkey.—What countries north of Turkey? What sea and country east? What seas south? What country south? Sea and country west?

What river in the north? What mountains? What is the capital? How situated? **Greece.**—What country north of Greece? Sea east? South? West? What cape in the south? What island south-east? Islands west?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Name six countries of Europe bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Eight on the North Sea. Five on the Mediterranean. Which have no sea-coast? *Switzerland and a few small German States.* Which is the great mountain-system of Europe? *That extending from the Bay of Biscay to the Black Sea.* Name three ranges in it. Where are the Apennine Mountains? Where are the Sudetic Mountains? The Carpathian Mountains? What countries are separated by the Kiolen Mountains? The Ural? The Caucasus?

Name the two rivers that drain the slope towards the Arctic Ocean. Three that drain the slope towards the Baltic Sea. Two towards the North Sea. Four towards the Atlantic Ocean. One towards the Mediterranean Sea. Three towards the Black Sea. Two towards the Caspian.

On what bodies of water would a vessel sail from St. Petersburg to Copenhagen? From Hamburg to London? From Naples to Lyons? From Genoa to Venice? From Marseilles to Paris? In what direction, and in what divisions, would an army march from Paris to Waterloo? From Berlin to Moscow? In what countries, and over what mountains, would travellers go from Berne to Florence?

In what latitude is Europe? Why? What three countries are crossed by the Arctic Circle? In what two zones is Europe? Russia? In what zone is Sicily? Iceland? Rome? England? Why? In what longitude from Washington is Europe? From Greenwich? Why?



VENICE.

VIEW IN THE CITY OF THE HAGUE.

MOUNT VESUVIUS, NEAR NAPLES.

EUROPE.

1. **Europe** lies in the north-western part of the Eastern Continent. It is the smallest and most civilized grand division of the Old World.

2. There are many varieties of climate and production. There are numerous ranges of mountains. The Alps are especially noted. Mont Blanc is the highest peak; it is always covered with snow.

3. Among numerous rivers, the Rhine is remarkable for its beauty. The Danube is also a famous river, running south-easterly through Europe.

4. The population is composed of varieties of the Caucasian race. In the north they are very fair, with blue eyes and light hair; in the south they are darker. The nobles are usually rich, and live in splendor, while the poor work hard, and pay large taxes.

5. Europe is renowned for its magnificent cities. *London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Rome*, and other capitals, are splendidly built, and contain ornaments of art in great profusion.

6. There are many renowned institutions of learning, but education is not so generally diffused as in the United States. The fine arts, particularly painting and sculpture, are very much cultivated.

7. The Christian religion prevails in most of the countries of Europe. In Turkey, Mohammedanism prevails.

8. The governments of Europe are principally monarchies, divided into empires and kingdoms. In some of them the rule is mild and gentle, but in others the people are very much oppressed.

Questions.—1. How is Europe situated? Its size? Civilization? 2. Climate and products? Mountains? Highest peak? 3. What of the Rhine? The Danube? 4. The population? What of the nobles? Of the poor? 5. For

what is Europe renowned? Name some of them. 6. What do they contain? What is said of these? 7. Religion? What of Turkey? 8. Governments, how divided?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

What countries constitute the British Isles? *England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.*

What ocean north of Great Britain? What sea east? What channel on the south? What ocean on the south-west?

What sea between England and Ireland?

What channel between Scotland and Ireland? What channel between Ireland and Wales? Channel south of Wales?

What strait between England and France?

What islands north of Scotland? West? What island in the Irish Sea? South of England?

England.—What country north of England? What sea east? Strait south-east? What body of water south? What two bodies of water, and what country, west?

Where is Land's End? Into what does it extend?

What island south? West? What group south-west?

What is the capital of England? How is it situated?

Where is Liverpool? Manchester? Birmingham? Sheffield? Newcastle? Hull? Plymouth?

In what direction from England is Wales? What island on the coast?

What cities in Wales?

Scotland.—What ocean north and west of Scotland?

What sea east? What sea and channel south-west?

What country south?

What hills in the centre? What two rivers flow into the North Sea?

What group of islands north? What group west?

What is the principal city of Scotland? *Edinburgh.* How is it situated?

Where is Glasgow? Dundee? Aberdeen?

Ireland.—What ocean north, west, and south of Ireland?

What sea and two channels east?

Where is Cape Clear? Malin Head?

In what direction, and into what, does the Shannon flow?

What is the principal city of Ireland? *Dublin.* How is it situated?

Where is Belfast? Cork? Limerick? Galway?



GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Name the three divisions in Great Britain. Name the four in the British Isles. Name the four bodies of water that surround Ireland. Name the seven that surround Great Britain.

What four rivers slope towards the North Sea? One towards the Atlantic?

On what bodies of water would a vessel go from London to Plymouth? From Hull to Aberdeen? From Liverpool to Galway? From Cork to Portsmouth? From the Scilly Isles to the Hebrides?

In what latitude is Great Britain? In what zone? In what longitude from Washington? From Greenwich? Why?



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT—LONDON.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

1. The British Isles, including England, Scotland, and Ireland, compose a powerful kingdom, called *the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*.

The larger island, including England, Scotland, and Wales, is called Great Britain. Ireland is the smaller island.

2. The government is a limited monarchy. The laws are made by a Parliament, consisting of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

3. Great Britain has large possessions in various parts of the world. She is one of the most powerful and influential nations on the globe.

Questions.—1. What do the British Isles compose? What is Great Britain? Ireland? 2. Government? How are laws made? 3. Foreign possessions? Power?

ENGLAND.

1. **England** is the most important part of Great Britain; it is about as large as the state of Alabama. The surface is varied; level in the southern part, and hilly in the north.

2. England is so highly cultivated that it is compared to a vast garden. Horses and cattle are bred with great care.

There are many mines: the coal and iron mines are the most important. England is also noted for the variety and extent of her manufactures.

3. *London*, on the Thames (Temz), is the capital; it is the largest city in the world, and contains many splendid buildings. St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey are among the most famous.

Liverpool is a city of great commerce. *Manchester*, *Sheffield*, and *Birmingham* are important manufacturing towns.

ENGLAND.—1. What is said of England? Size? Surface? 2. Cultivation? Animals? Mines? Manufactures? 3. Capital? Where? Buildings? City of great

4. **WALES** is a separate principality, west of England. The eldest son of the British monarch is called the Prince of Wales.

The surface is mountainous; in many parts the scenery is beautiful. The inhabitants are called Welsh.

5. At *Merthyr Tydvil* (Mer'-ther Tid'-vil), in the iron region, there are many foundries and furnaces.

There are two iron bridges over the Menai (Men'-i) Strait, between Wales and the island of Anglesea (Ang'-g'l-se). One is a suspension bridge, and the other an immense iron tube, through which the railroad passes.

SCOTLAND.

1. **Scotland** is the northern part of Great Britain; it was called *Caledonia* in ancient times. The Grampian Hills divide it into Highlands and Lowlands: the former being in the north and the latter in the south. In the Highlands there is much beautiful scenery.

2. Fingal's Cave, in the island of Staffa, is a great natural curiosity; it is a cavern by the sea-side, supported by regular pillars, which are the work of nature. They are so regular that they look as if they had been built by man. (See engraving of *Fingal's Cave*, page 5.)

3. There are many manufactories in Scotland. The principal are of cotton, woolen, and glass. On the coast there are extensive fisheries.

4. *Edinburgh* is the capital; it is famous for its castle, and for Holyrood House, the ancient palace of the kings.

Glasgow and *Dundee* are important towns. *Inverness* is the chief city in the Highlands.

The people of Scotland are generally industrious, moral, and well educated.

IRELAND.

1. **Ireland** is an island lying west of England. Its Irish name is *Erin*. Its surface is diversified with mountain and plain. It is so green and fertile that it has been called the *Emerald Isle*.



CUSTOM HOUSE, DUBLIN.

2. Ireland is noted for its linen manufactures. Potatoes, wheat, oats, and barley are produced.

3. In many parts of Ireland the people are poor, and are oppressed by their landlords. Large numbers of them have emigrated to America.

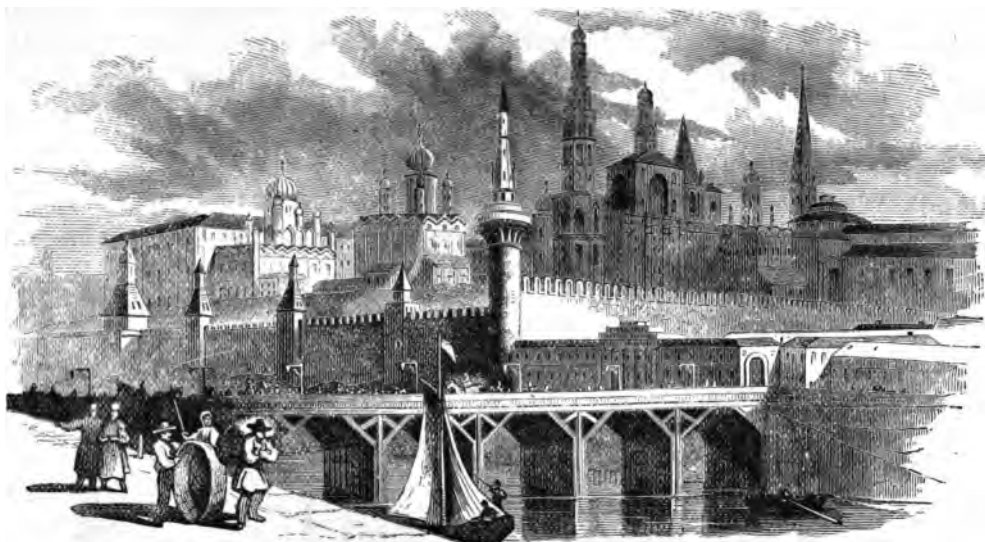
4. *Dublin*, on the Liffey, is the capital; it is a splendid city, and has numerous fine buildings. *Belfast* and *Cork* are important towns.

commerce? Other towns? 4. What is said of Wales? Surface? Scenery? Name? 5. What of Merthyr Tydvil? Bridges?

SCOTLAND.—1. Where is Scotland? Ancient name? Hills? Division? Scenery? 2. Natural curiosity? De-

scribe it. 3. Manufactures? Fisheries? 4. Capital? For what famous? Other towns? What of the people?

IRELAND.—1. What is Ireland? Irish name? Surface? Why called Emerald Isle? 2. For what noted? Products? 3. The people? Emigration? 4. Capital? Other towns?



THE KREMLIN AT MOSCOW.

RUSSIA.

Russia is a great empire, including portions of Europe and Asia. We shall now consider

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

1. *Russia in Europe* lies in the eastern part of Europe, and includes nearly one-half of it.

2. The surface in the main is level, and it has many noble rivers; of these the Vol'ga, the Don, and the Dnieper (Nee'-per) are the principal.

There are extensive plains, called *steppes*. The Ural Mountains separate it in part from Siberia.

3. The climate in the north is very cold in winter. There are large forests of pine. Furs are an important article of commerce; the Russian sable is the most costly. Wheat, rye, and barley are extensively raised.

4. The government is an absolute monarch. The ruler is called the *czar* (zar). Many millions of the people who were lately serfs are free.

5. *St. Petersburg* is the capital; it was founded by Peter the Great. *Moscow* is the most famous city; the czars are crowned there. Moscow burned in 1812, after Napoleon had entered it.

6. *Sebastopol*, in the Crimea, is noted for a famous siege in 1854.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

1. **Norway and Sweden** lie in the northwestern part of Europe. These, together with *Denmark*, compose *Scandinavia*. Norway and Sweden form one kingdom, under the king of Sweden.

2. Norway is separated from Sweden by the *Kiolen* (Ke-o'-len) Mountains. Sweden is level; but Norway is very mountainous.

RUSSIA.—1. What is said of the empire of Russia? Where is Russia in Europe? 2. Surface? Rivers? Plains? Mountains? 3. Climate? Forests? Furs? Which is the most costly? Wheat, &c.? 4. Government? Ruler? 5. Capital? By whom founded? 6. What of Sebastopol?

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.—1. How are Norway and Sweden situated? What compose Scandinavia? How

The winters are long and cold. The scenery on the sea-coast of Norway is grand and picturesque. The people are called Norwegians; those of Sweden, Swedes.

3. The *Malstrom* is a dangerous whirlpool south of the Loffö'den Islands. It is dreaded by mariners. Sweden is noted for its extensive iron mines. Copper is also found.

4. *Stock'holm* is the capital of Sweden, and *Christiania* that of Norway.

LAPLAND is a very cold and sterile country north-east of Sweden. It once belonged to Sweden, but it now belongs nominally to Russia.

DENMARK.

1. **Denmark** consists of a peninsula and several islands, lying south of Norway and Sweden. It is separated from Norway and Sweden by the western portion of the Baltic Sea. *Zealand* is the chief island.

2. The surface is low and flat; *dykes* are raised in many parts to keep out the tides of the ocean. Near the coast the soil is good, and well suited to the pasturage of cattle. There are numerous canals.

3. *Copenhagen* (Ko-pen-hay'-ghen), on the island of Zealand, is the capital. It is a beautiful city. The government is a constitutional monarchy.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

1. **Holland and Belgium** lie on the North Sea. Holland is also called the Netherlands. Belgium was formerly called Flanders. Hol-

land 'has possessions in the East and West Indies, in Africa, and in South America. It has a large commerce.

2. In **HOLLAND** the surface is low and level. Parts are protected from the sea by *dykes*, or embankments of earth.

The Rhine flows through it. There are numerous canals; in winter, when frozen, they form excellent highways. The people of Holland are called the Dutch.



VIEW IN AMSTERDAM.

3. **BELGIUM** is very populous and highly cultivated. It has been the place of many wars in Europe. The most famous battle ever fought in Belgium was that of Waterloo, which ended in the downfall of Napoleon, in 1815.

4. Fine laces, and carpets called Brussels

Norway and Sweden governed? 2. How separated? Surface of Sweden? Of Norway? Winters? Scenery? Names of the people? 3. What whirlpool? Mines? 4. Capital of Sweden? Of Norway? What of Lapland? How situated? To whom did it belong? To whom does it now belong?

DENMARK.—1. Of what does Denmark consist? How separated from Norway and Sweden? Chief island? 2.

Surface? What of dykes? Soil? Canals? 3. Capital? Where? Government?

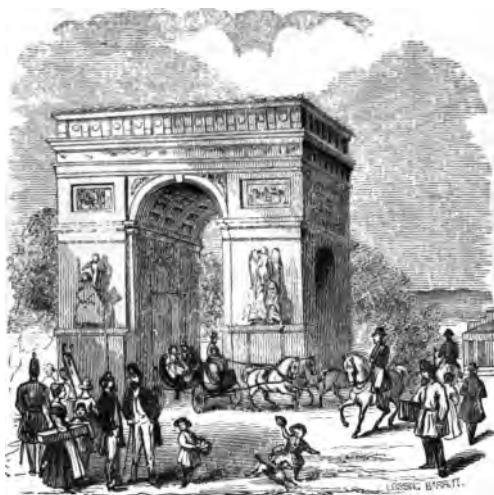
HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.—1. Where are Holland and Belgium? Other names? Where has Holland possessions? 2. Surface? How protected from the sea? What river? What of the canals? What are the people called? 3. What is said of Belgium? Famous battle? How did it end? 4. What are made in Belgium? In Holland?

carpets, are made in Belgium. Holland is noted for the manufacture of gin.

5. *The Hague* is the capital of Holland. *Brussels* is the capital of Belgium, and is a splendid city. *Amsterdam*, *Rotterdam*, and *Leyden* are important cities of Holland. *Antwerp* and *Ghent* are noted places in Belgium.

6. In both countries the government is a limited monarchy mildly administered. The people are industrious, contented, and happy.

FRANCE.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT PARIS.

1. **France** lies south of Belgium and the English Channel. The soil is excellent, and the climate mild and healthy.

2. The principal exports of France are silks, laces, wines, brandies, and fine porcelain. French fashions in dress and equipage are imitated in many parts of the world.

5. Capital of Holland? Of Belgium? Other cities in Holland? In Belgium? 6. Government? Condition of the people?

FRANCE.—1. Where is France? Soil and climate? 2.

3. *Paris*, on the river *Seine*, is the capital. It is one of the finest cities in Europe. There are magnificent churches, splendid galleries of art, and large libraries.



CITY OF LYONS.

Lyons is noted for its silk manufactures. *Bordeaux* (*Bor-do'*) is famous for its wines, and *Sevres* (*Sevr*) for its porcelain. *Marseilles*, on the Mediterranean, is the chief sea-port.

4. France was long a kingdom; in 1852 it became an empire under Napoleon III., nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte; but in 1870 the emperor was deposed, and a republic established.

SPAIN.

1. **Spain** is south-west of France. The *Pyrenees* Mountains lie between them. The *Balearic* (*Bal-e-är'-ik*) Islands, in the Mediterranean, belong to Spain. She has colonies in the East and West Indies.

Exports? What of French fashions? 3. Capital? Where? How adorned? Where are silk manufactures? Wines? Porcelain? Chief sea-port? 4. Government?

SPAIN.—1. Where is Spain? Mountains between France

2. The surface is diversified by various mountain ranges. Between these ranges flow fine rivers. The scenery is beautiful, the climate mild, and the soil in the valleys fertile. The vine is cultivated with success.

3. The people are called Spaniards: they are a proud and courteous race. Bull-fighting is one of the national amusements. Education, of late, has made considerable progress among the lower classes.



A CITY IN SPAIN.

4. *Madrid*, on a branch of the Tagus River, is the capital. *Granada* and *Cordova* are famous for remains of Moorish art which they contain.

Gibraltar, on the south, is the strongest fortification in the world. It belongs to Great Britain.

PORTUGAL.

1. Portugal lies west of Spain. The surface

slopes gently from Spain to the Atlantic. The soil is fertile, and the climate healthy. The people, in appearance and habits, are like those of Spain. They are called Portuguese.

2. The country is subject to earthquakes. Lisbon was almost entirely destroyed by one in 1755.

3. Portugal was formerly one of the great commercial nations of the world; but commerce and manufactures do not now flourish.

Port wine is the chief export; it is so called because Oporto is the place where it is principally sold.

4. *Lisbon*, on the Tagus, is the capital. *Oporto* is the chief commercial town.

ITALY.

1. Italy lies south of Switzerland and Austria, and chiefly between the Mediterranean and the Adriatic Sea. Its largest portion consists of a long peninsula, extending southward, in shape like a boot.

The Alps bound Upper Italy on the north, and the Apennines extend through the peninsula. The largest islands are Sicily and Sardinia.

2. ITALY is famous as the home of the fine arts; there are more splendid galleries of painting and sculpture than anywhere else. It has much beautiful scenery and a delightful climate.

3. The Kingdom of Italy consists of the *State of Sardinia*, the *State of Naples*, the former *States of the Church*, and *Venetia*. *Rome* is the capital.

4. THE STATE OF SARDINIA, of late greatly

and Spain? Other possessions? 2. Surface? Scenery? Climate? Soil? What of the vine? 3. People how called? Manners? Sport? Education? 4. Capital? For what are Granada and Cordova renowned? What of Gibraltar?

PORTUGAL.—1. Where is Portugal? Surface? Soil and climate? People? Name? 2. To what is the country

subject? What happened to Lisbon? 3. Former commercial condition? Present? What wine? Why so called? 4. Capital? Chief commercial town?

ITALY.—1. Where is Italy? Its shape? Mountains? Largest islands? 2. For what is Italy famous? Its galleries? Scenery? Climate? 3. Of what does the kingdom of Italy consist? 4. What does Sardinia comprise? Capital?

enlarged, lies in the north-western part of Italy. It also includes the island of Sardinia in the Mediterranean. It is fertile, populous, and pleasant. *Turin*, on the Po, is the capital. *Gen'oa* is famous as the birthplace of Columbus. *Mil'an* has a magnificent cathedral.



CATHEDRAL AT MILAN.

5. *Leghorn* is an important town. At *Pisa* (Pe'-zah) is a famous leaning tower. *Parma* and *Modena* are noted cities.

6. The former duchies of **TUSCANY**, **PARMA**, and **MODENA** are now a part of the State of Sardinia.

7. The former **STATES OF THE CHURCH** were under the government of the Pope of Rome. After the Revolution of 1859, many of these states were attached to the Kingdom of Italy. A portion of territory on the coast, including the famous city of Rome, remained under the

government of the Pope until 1870, when it also was annexed to the Kingdom of Italy.

8. **NAPLES**, or **THE TWO SICILIES**, includes the southern part of Italy, the island of Sicily, and the Lipari (Lip'-ah-re) Islands. The climate is delightful, and the soil fertile.

Naples, on the Bay of Naples, is the capital; it is a beautiful city; near it is *Mount Vesuvius*, a volcano, which is frequently in a state of eruption.

9. On the island of Sicily is *Mount Etna*, another active volcano, the most noted in Europe.

Strom'boli, one of the Lipari Islands, has a volcano which burns constantly, and is called the light-house of the Mediterranean.

10. **VENETIA** is the north-easternmost portion of Italy. The capital, *Venice*, is built on seventy-two small islands, and has the appearance of a city built in the sea. Instead of streets there are canals, and people go about in boats called *gondolas*.



VENICE.

For what is Genoa famous? Milan? 5. What of Leghorn and other towns? 6. Of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena? 7. Of the former States of the Church? To what now attached? Of territory on the coast? 8. What does

Naples include? Its capital? What volcano? 9. In Sicily? What of Stromboli? 10. What is said of Venetia? Its capital? How built? Appearance? How do people go about?

SWITZERLAND.

1. **Switzerland** lies between Austria and France. *The Alps* are so crowded together, that the country is almost entirely mountainous. The scenery in many parts is magnificent.

2. Switzerland is a federal republic; it consists of a number of free states, called *Cantons*. The people are free, industrious, and very much attached to their country; they are called Swiss.

3. In the valleys among the mountain summits are fields of ice, called *glaciers*. Heavy masses of snow sometimes come rolling down the mountain sides, carrying destruction in their paths, and occasionally overwhelming whole villages. They are called *avalanches*.



SCENE IN SWITZERLAND.

4. Although the soil of Switzerland is rocky and barren, the country is populous and flour-

ishing. Cattle are raised; and there are numerous manufactures. Those of jewelry and watches are the most important.

5. *Berne*, on the Aar (Ar), is the capital. *Geneva* is the most famous city in the history of Switzerland.

THE EMPIRE OF GERMANY.

1. **The Empire of Germany** is a large extent of country in Northern and Central Europe, stretching from the Baltic and the North Sea on the north, to Austria and Switzerland on the south.

2. The empire consists of twenty-six states, the most important of which are Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Baden.

3. The King of Prussia is the Emperor. He is assisted in the government by a Federal Council, and by a Parliament: the latter body is elected by the people.

AUSTRIA.

1. **Austria**, an empire, is an extensive country lying near the centre of Europe, and includes the kingdom of Hungary, the provinces of Galicia (Gal-ish'-e-ah), Dalmatia (Dal-may'-she-ah), and others.

2. The products are numerous and varied. Gold, iron, and copper are found; great quantities of salt are produced, especially near *Cracow*. In *Hungary* the vine is cultivated with success. In *Bohemia* beautiful colored glass is made.

3. The people are of mixed races, Germans, Italians, Slavonians, and Hungarians. The

SWITZERLAND.—1. Where is Switzerland? Mountains? Scenery? 2. Government? Of what does the republic consist? What of the people? Their name? 3. What of glaciers? Avalanches? 4. Soil? Condition of the country? What are the chief manufactures? 5. Capital? Other city?

GERMANY.—1. What is said of the German Empire? 2. Of how many states does the German Empire consist? Which are the most important? 3. What of the Emperor, Federal Council, and Parliament?

AUSTRIA.—1. What of Austria? What does it include? 2. Products? Metals? What of salt? What of Hungary?

government is a constitutional monarchy. The government of Hungary is administered separately from that of the rest of the empire.

4. *Vienna*, on the Danube, is the capital, and is a splendid city; *Pesth* (Pest) is the chief city in Hungary; *Prague* (Praig) is the principal city in Bohemia; *Trieste* (Tre-est'), on the Adriatic, is the chief sea-port.

PRUSSIA.

1. **Prussia** lies near the centre of Europe, and borders on the Baltic and North Seas. It has recently made large additions to its territory.

2. Prussia is noted for its mines of iron and copper. Beautiful toys and ornaments are made of cast iron. Cotton, linen, and woolen goods are extensively manufactured. *Amber* is found on the shores of the Baltic.

3. *Berlin*, on the river Spree, is the capital. *Frankfort-on-the-Main* is a famous city. At *Cologne* is a splendid cathedral. *Dusseldorf* is noted for its galleries of art.

4. The government is a limited monarchy; the people are well treated, and are among the best educated of the European nations.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

1. **Turkey** lies south of Austria. The surface is chiefly mountainous; in the valley of the Danube the soil is very fertile.

2. Turkey produces rice, cotton, and large quantities of wheat; fine cattle and excellent horses are raised. In the south, olives, oranges,

figs, and other southern fruits grow in abundance.

3. The Turks are an indolent race; they spend much time in the baths. The women always veil their faces in the streets.

4. *Constantinople* is the capital; it is on the *Bos'phorus*, or strait uniting the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora. It contains many fine mosques. It is very famous in history.



MOHAMMEDAN MOSQUE.

5. The government is a despotism. The ruler is called *the sultan*. The Mohammedan religion prevails.

Of Bohemia? 3. Races? Government? 4. Capital? Where? Chief city of Hungary? Of Bohemia? Chief sea-port?

PRUSSIA.—1. Where is Prussia? On what seas? What of its territory? 2. For what noted? What manufactures of cast iron? Other manufactures? What is found on the shores of the Baltic? 3. Capital? What of Frank-

fort? Of Cologne? Dusseldorf? 4. Government? What of the people?

TURKEY.—1. Where is Turkey? Surface? What of the soil? 2. Products? Animals? Southern fruits? 3. Habits of the race? What of the women? 4. Capital? Where? What is the Bos'phorus? What does Constantinople contain? 5. Government? Ruler? Religion?

GREECE.



MODERN GREEKS.

Greece consists of two peninsulas south of Italy; the Gulf of Lepanto divides them.

Although the surface is mountainous, there are many fine and fertile valleys. The climate is pleasant and salubrious. The products are like those of Turkey.

Athens, near the Gulf of Egina, is the capital. It is one of the most renowned cities in classical history. The government is a constitutional monarchy. Greece had long been possessed by Turkey, but achieved her independence in 1830.

THE ISLANDS OF EUROPE.

Besides the British Isles, which form so important a country, the principal islands of Europe are here mentioned for reference.

The *Loffoden Islands*, on the coast of Norway, are important fisheries.

QUESTIONS.—1. Of what does Greece consist? What gulf divides the peninsulas? 2. Surface? Climate? Products? 3. Capital? Where? Former history? Government?

ISLANDS OF EUROPE.—1. Where are the Loffoden Islands?

The *Orkney and Shetland Islands*, north, and the *Hebrides*, west of Scotland, are rocky and barren.

The *Danish Islands* are a part of Denmark. Zealand and Funen are the chief.

The *Balearic Islands*, *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and *Ivica* (E-ve'-sah), lie in the Mediterranean, and belong to Spain.

The *Island of Sardinia* belongs to the kingdom of Sardinia. *Cagliari* (Kahl'-yah-re) is the chief city.

Corsica belongs to France, and is noted as the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte. *Elba* was the place of his first exile; it belongs to Italy.

Sicily lies south of Italy, and forms part of the state of Naples.

Malta lies between Sicily and Africa; it belongs to Great Britain, and is strongly fortified.

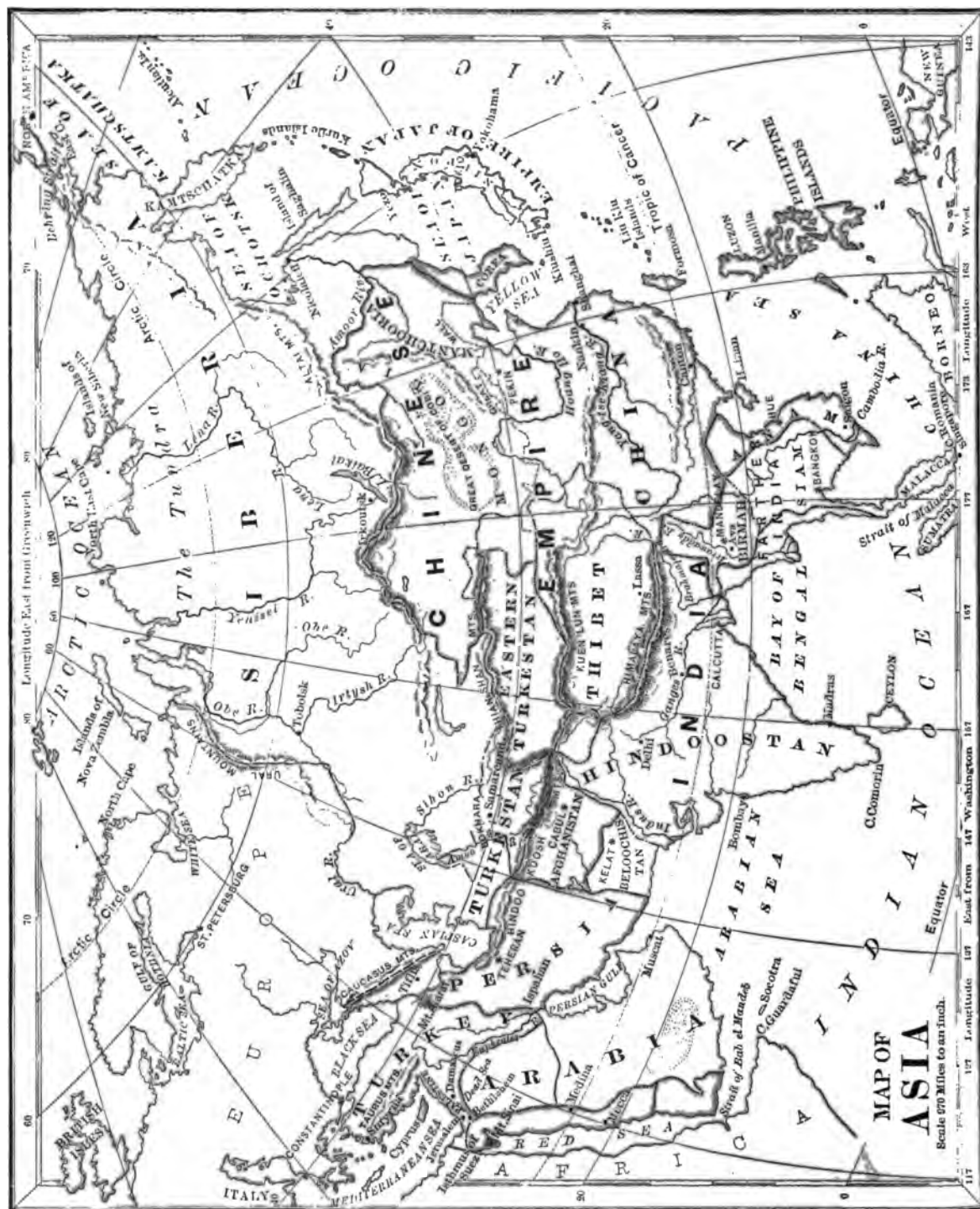
The *Ionian Islands* lie west of Turkey and Greece; they were formerly under the protection of Great Britain, but in 1863 were annexed to Greece.

The *Grecian Archipelago* contains many islands, famous in classic history. *Candia* was formerly called *Crete*; it belongs to Turkey.



ONE OF THE ISLANDS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

QUESTIONS.—What of the Orkney and Shetland? What of the Danish Islands? What and where are the Balearic Islands? What is said of Sardinia? Corsica? Elba? Sicily? Malta? The Ionian Islands? The Grecian Archipelago? Candia?



MAP OF ASIA

What ocean north of Asia? East? South?
 What two grand divisions west?
 Asiatic Russia, or Siberia.—What ocean north of Siberia? What ocean and sea east? What empire and country south? Division west?
 What mountains in the western part? The eastern and southern?
 What cape in the north? Peninsula east?
 What three large rivers empty into the Arctic Ocean? What river forms part of the western boundary? Where is the Obi River?
 What river empties into the Obi?
 What city on the Irtysh? On the Yenisei?
 What province of Asiatic Russia south of the Caucasus Mountains? Georgia.
 Chinese Empire.—What country north of the Chinese Empire? Three seas east?
 What countries on the south? On the west?
 What is the northern portion of the Chinese Empire called? Chinese Tartary.
 What great kingdom in the south-east? China.
 What separates China from Chinese Tartary? The Great Wall.
 What desert north of the centre?
 What mountain-ranges in the west? South?
 What river empties into the Yellow Sea? Into the Pacific?
 What island on the coast south of Shanghai?
 South-west of Canton?
 What is the capital? How situated? Canton?
 Shanghai? What city on the Yang-tee-Kiang?
 Japan.—Of what does Japan consist? Of several islands east of China. Name three.
 What sea west of Japan?
 What is the capital? On what island?
 What islands south of the Japan Islands?
 What islands south of Kamtschatka?
 India.—How is India divided? Into Hindoostan and Farther India.
 What mountains north of Hindoostan? What

bay east? What ocean south? What sea and what countries west?
 What river in the western part of Hindoostan?
 What cape in the south? What island south?
 What is the capital of India? Calcutta.
 What city on the east coast? On the west?
 What two principal cities on the Ganges?
 Name the countries of Farther India. Birman, Siam, Anam, and Malacca.
 What sea east of them? What river in Birman?
 What river flows between Anam and Siam?
 What is the capital of Birman? Of Siam? Of Anam? What other town in Anam?
 What strait between Malacca and the island of Sumatra? Where is Cape Romania?
 Turkistan.—What country north? East?
 What countries south? What sea west?
 What sea north? What river flows into it?
 What mountains at the south?
 Capital? How situated? Samarand?
 Afghanistan and Beloochistan.—What country north of Afghanistan? East of both? West?
 What sea south of Beloochistan? What mountains in the north?
 Capital of Afghanistan? Capital of Beloochistan?
 Persia.—What province, sea, and country north? Countries east? What country west?
 What gulf between Arabia and Persia?
 Capital? How situated? Other city?
 Arabia.—What sea and country on the north? What country, gulf, and sea east? Sea south?
 What grand division beyond the Red Sea?
 What sea between Arabia and Africa?
 What is the greater part of Arabia? A desert.
 Where is Muscat? What strait between the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea?
 Turkey in Asia.—What grand division, sea, and

province north? Country east? South? What sea south and west?
 What river empties into the Persian Gulf?
 In what part of Turkey is Syria? What island west? What mountain south of Georgia?
 In what part is Jerusalem? Damascus? Smyrna? Medina? Mecca?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Name five seas east of Asia. What three countries border on them? Name three bodies of water south of Asia. What four countries border on them? Name two seas west. Which division of Asia has no sea-coast?
 Which is the great mountain-system of Asia? That formed by the ranges extending from the Mediterranean to the Yellow Sea. Name three of the ranges that form this system. Where are the Altai Mountains? What countries do they partly separate? Where are the Thian-Shan Mountains? What countries are separated by the Himalaya Mountains? By the Hindoo Koosh?
 Name three rivers that drain the slope towards the Arctic Ocean. Name two that drain the slope of the Chinese Empire towards the Yellow Sea. What three drain the slope towards the Bay of Bengal? What five large rivers rise in Thibet? Into what does each empty?
 On what bodies of water would a vessel go from Canton to Tokio? From the Aleutian Islands to Nova Zembla? From Shanghai to Calcutta? In what direction, and in what countries, would a person travel from the Desert of Cobi to the Sea of Aral?
 In what latitude is Asia? Why? What five countries are crossed by the Tropic of Cancer? What country by the Arctic Circle? In what three zones is Asia? In what two is Hindoostan? In what zone is Japan? Why? In what longitude from Washington? From Greenwich? Why?



BIRMAN SOLDIER.

PORCELAIN TOWER, FORMERLY AT NANKIN.

SCENE IN INDIA.

ASIA.

1. **Asia** (which means the *eastern land*) is the largest grand division of the earth. It comprises numerous countries, under different governments. Its history begins with the Creation; in Asia was the Garden of Eden.

2. In Asia are the Himalaya Mountains, the loftiest in the world.

3. Asia has larger rivers than any other division except America. The products are numerous and varied. The most noted are tea, pepper, cinnamon, camphor, gums, and spices.

4. Gold and diamonds are found; pearl fisheries abound on the coast. Fierce beasts of prey infest the forests in the southern part. The elephant and the camel are used as beasts of burden. The orang-outang, or man-monkey, is also found.

5. The inhabitants are of three distinct races—the Caucasian or white race, the Mongol or yellow race, and the Malay or brown race. The people are oppressed by their rulers, who are chiefly despotic monarchs.

6. The religions of Asia are full of superstitions. Mohammedanism prevails in the western part. Mohammed was born in Asia.

SIBERIA.

1. **Siberia** is sometimes called Asiatic Russia because it is a part of the great Russian Empire.

2. In the north the climate is intensely cold. There are numerous rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean; on the banks of these the soil is good,

Questions.—1. What does Asia mean? What is said of it? What does it comprise? Of its history? 2. Mountains? 3. Rivers? Products? Which are the most noted? 4. Minerals? What fisheries? Beasts of prey? Beasts of burden?

Other animal? 5. Races? Condition of the people? 6. Religion? What in the western part? Where was Mohammed born?

SIBERIA.—1. What is Siberia called? Why? 2.

tensively cultivated. The large plains are called *steppes*.

Gold, silver, and platinum are found in the Altai (Ahl-ti') Mountains; but the chief articles of trade are the fine furs of the sable and ermine.

Russia banishes her subjects to Siberia for criminal offences. To be banished thither is considered as a terrible punishment.

Koutsk' is the chief town in the south; *Tomsk'* is a pleasant residence. *Tobolsk'*, in the north, is the chief place of commerce.

GEORGIA is a province lying between the Black and Caspian Seas; it belongs to Russia. It is noted for the beauty of its women. *Tiflis* is the capital.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

The Chinese Empire comprises numerous provinces, of which China is the chief. Of the empire comparatively little is known. No part of the Chinese Empire has, until lately, been known to other nations. The northern part is called *Mongolian Tartary*.

Manchuria is a very large, populous, and flour-producing country, inhabited by the Mongolian or Tartar race. It is, in general, fertile and salu-

It produces tea, cinnamon, rice, sugar, numerous tropical fruits, and spices. Its chief product is tea, with which it supplies the world. The leaf of a plant, rolled up and dried. Among the curiosities of China is the *Great Wall*, 10,000 miles long, built to protect the Chinese from the Tartars. There was formerly a famous city at Nankin, made of china or porcelain.

Rivers? Soil? What are the plains called? 3. Chief trade? 4. How is Siberia used by Russia? town in the south? In the west? 6. Where is it? For what noted? Capital?

CHINESE EMPIRE.—1. What does the Chinese Empire comprise? What knowledge have we of it? North? How called? 2. What of China? Race? Soil

4. *Pekin'* is the capital of China; it is one of the largest cities in the world. *Canton'* and *Shanghai* (Shang-hi') are the chief sea-ports.

5. The government of China is a despotic monarchy. The religion is called Buddhism; it is full of superstitions. In Thibet a man called the Grand Lama is worshipped.

JAPAN.

1. Japan consists of several islands east of the Chinese Empire. *Nippon'* and *Yezo* (Yez'-zo) are the largest. It is a fertile and populous country.

2. The principal agricultural products are tea and rice. The Japanese are excellent mechanics and artisans; they make beautiful lacquered ware, trays, &c., called Japan ware.



A SHRINE IN JAPAN
(Drawn by a native artist.)

3. The people are of the Mongolian race, and are like the Chinese in appearance, manners, re-

and climate? Products? What is tea? 3. What was the Great Wall for? What curiosity formerly at Nankin? 4. Capital? Size? Chief sea-ports? 5. Government? Religion? What is worshipped in Thibet?

JAPAN.—1. What is Japan? The largest islands? 2. Chief agricultural products? In what do the Japanese excel? Of what race? Like what people? Government?

ligion, and customs, but are better educated. The government is an absolute monarchy; the ruler is called the Mikado.

4. *To'kio*, on the island of Nippon, is the capital. *Yokohama*, on the same island, is the principal sea-port.

5. The Japanese, until recently, were disinclined to trade with foreign nations. Now, however, they have entered into treaties with the United States, Great Britain, France, and other powers, and have adopted many of the customs and inventions of Europeans.

INDIA.

1. *India* is divided into *Hindoostan* and *Farther India*; the whole of India is often called the *East Indies*. It is inhabited by various races. The people are called *Hindoos*.

2. These are divided into classes, called castes: the highest, the *Brahmins* or priests; the lowest, the *pariahs* or outcasts. The climate is very hot; but in the interior are mountain ranges, among which are cool and healthy towns.

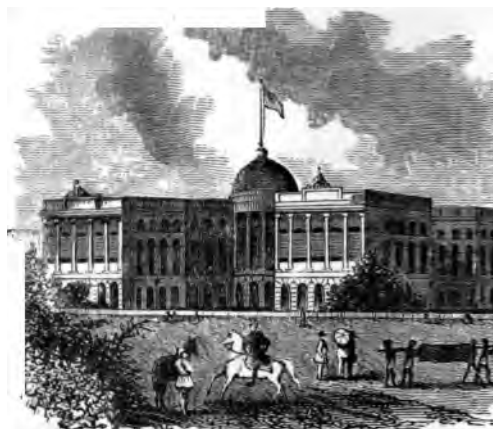
3. The chief products are rice, cotton, indigo, and tobacco. Diamonds are found in the mountain streams.

The banyan tree is remarkable for its branches growing downward and taking root, thus making new trunks, until one tree produces a forest. The principal manufactures are silks and fine shawls.

4. *Calcutta*, on the Hoog'ly River, is the capital; it is so splendidly built that it is called *The City of Palaces*.

What is the ruler called? 4. Capital? Where? Principal sea-port? 5. What of intercourse with foreign nations?

INDIA.—1. India, how divided? How called? Races? 2. How divided? Highest class? Lowest? Climate? 3. Chief products? Diamonds? What of the banyan tree? Principal manufactures? 4. Capital? How called? To whom does the greater part belong?



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CITY OF CALCUTTA.

5. The greater part of India belongs to Great Britain. The religion is the worship of Brah but there are also many Mohammedans.

TURKESTAN, AFGHANISTAN, AND BELOOCHISTAN.

1. *Turkestan* lies west of the Chinese empire. Most of the inhabitants are hunters, herdsmen, and lead a wandering life; but some live in large cities, of which *Bokhara* (Bokhara) and *Samarcand* are the chief. Fine carpets are made in these towns.

2. *Afghanistan* (Ahf-gahn-is-tahn') and *Beloochistan* (Bel-oo'-chis-tahn') once belonged to Persia, and are sometimes called East Persia. The people lead roving lives, and are fierce and warlike. *Cabul* (Kah-bool') is the capital of Afghanistan, and *Kelat* that of Beloochistan.

3. All these countries are under British rule.

TURKESTAN, AFGHANISTAN, AND BELOOCHISTAN.—Where is Turkestan? What is said of the inhabitants? Chief cities? What are manufactured? 2. To whom do Afghanistan and Beloochistan once belong? How sometimes called? What is said of the people? Name the capital of Afghanistan. Of Beloochistan. 3. Governments? Ruler? Religion?

governments; the ruler is called a *khan* (kawn). The religion is Mohammedan.

PERSIA.

1. **Persia** lies east of Turkey. It was the scene of many notable events in ancient history. Many of the people lead roving lives, and dwell in tents.

2. **Teheran** ('Teh-her-ahn'), the present capital, and **Ispahan'**, the old capital, are the principal cities.

3. The government is despotic. The religion is Mohammedan, but many Ghe'bers, or fire-worshippers, still remain.

ARABIA.

1. **Arabia** is a peninsula in the south-western part of Asia. The greater portion is desert, but on the coast of the Red Sea the soil is fertile. The inhabitants are the descendants of Ishmael.

2. The products of Arabia are coffee, dates, indigo, spices, and various gums, one of which is called *gum arabic*. Arabia produces fine horses. The camel is used as a beast of burden.

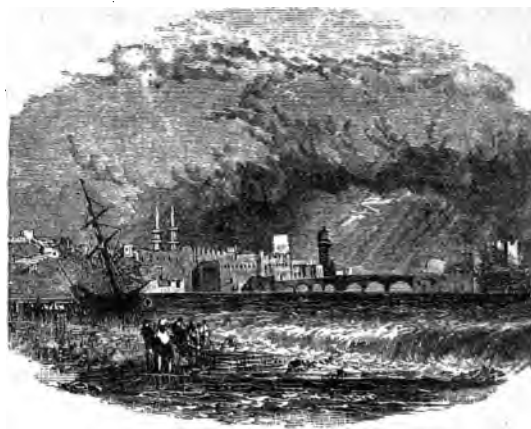
3. **Muscat'** is a flourishing city. Mohammed, the founder of the Mohammedan religion, was born in Mecca.* In Medina is his tomb. *Mount Sinai* is in Arabia, at the head of the Red Sea.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

1. **Turkey** is the most western country in Asia. It is the eastern portion of the Turkish Empire, and is known in history as Asia Minor and Syria.

2. **Palestine**, or the Holy Land, is the country in which most of the events took place which are recorded in the Bible. In it Christ was born, at

Bethlehem. *Jerusalem* is the Holy City. The *Dead Sea* is supposed to cover the spot where the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah stood.



ANCIENT SIDON.

3. The population consists of Jews, Greeks, Turks, and Arabs. The whole of Turkey is governed by a despotic monarch, called a *sultan*, who lives at Constantinople.

The chief sea-port is *Smyrna*. The ruins of *Babylon* and *Nineveh* are of great interest. *Tyre* and *Sidon* were cities of great renown: they are now entirely destroyed.

THE ISLANDS OF ASIA.

The Japan Islands have been already described. The *Kurile* (Koo'-ril) *Islands* are a long group lying south of Kamtschatka (Kahm-chaht'-kah). They belong to Japan.

The *Liu Kiu* (Le-oo'-ke-oo) *Islands* lie south of Japan, and produce sulphur and salt. *Formosa* is near the coast of China. *Ceylon* is famous for its spices; it belongs chiefly to Great Britain.

PERSIA.—1. Where is Persia? Its history? People? 2. New capital? Old? Government? Religion?

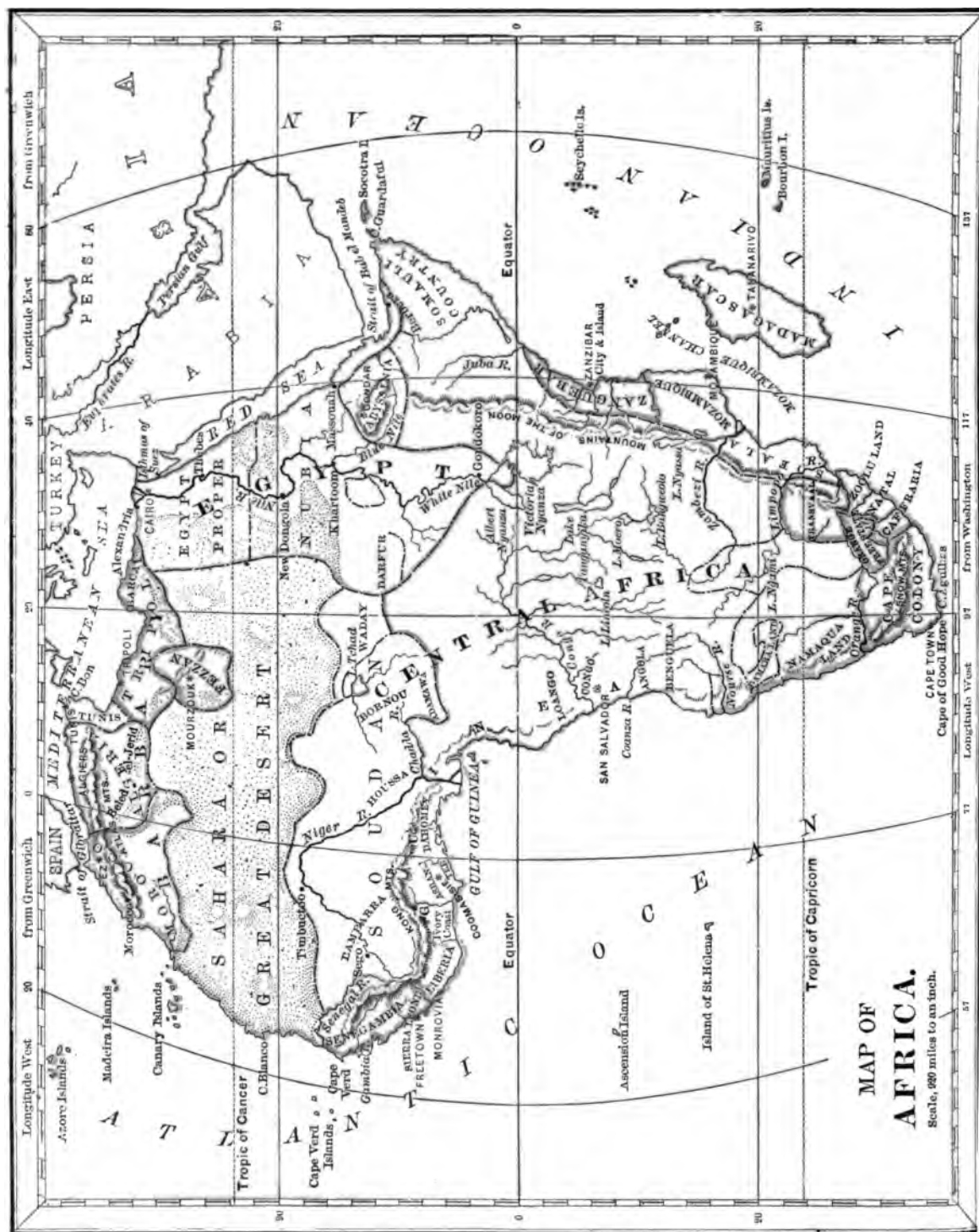
ARABIA.—1. What is said of Arabia? Its soil? Inhabitants? 2. Products? Animals? 3. Chief cities? Where was Mohammed born? Buried? What mount?

TURKEY IN ASIA.—1. Where is Turkey? How known

in history? 2. What of Palestine? Where was Christ born? What of Jerusalem? What sea? On what spot? 3. Population? Government? Chief sea-port? Ruins? What of Tyre and Sidon?

THE ISLANDS OF ASIA.—1. What is said of the Kurile Islands? The Liu Kiu Islands? Formosa? Ceylon?

* A strip of territory on the Red Sea, including Mecca and Medina, although in Arabia, is now governed by Turkey.—See Map.



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

2

What grand division of the earth north of Africa? *Europe*. What north-east? *Asia*.
 What sea on the north? Ocean east?
 What ocean on the south and west?
Barbary.—What sea north of Barbary?
 What desert south? Ocean west?
 What mountains in Barbary? Cape north?
 What three groups of islands west of Barbary?
 Where is Tunis? Morocco? Algeria? Tripoli?
Egypt Proper.—What sea north? What isthmus and what sea east? Country south? Desert west?
 What river flows northward through Egypt?
 What is the capital of Egypt? How situated?
 What city on the Mediterranean Sea?
The Great Desert.—What oasis south of Tripoli, in the desert? *Fezzan*.
 What is an oasis? *A fertile spot in a desert*.
Nubia and Abyssinia.—What country north of Nubia? South? Sea east? What countries south of Abyssinia? What desert and what country west of Nubia?
 What strait at the southern entrance to the Red Sea?
 What branches of the Nile in Nubia and Abyssinia?
 What is the chief town of Nubia? *Khartoom*.
 Where is it? What town to the north, on the Nile?
 What is the capital of Abyssinia?
Soudan.—How is Soudan bounded on the north? East? South? West?
 What large river near the centre? What lake in the north? What river flows into Lake Tchad? *Nary*. What river empties into the river Niger?
 What mountains on the south-west?
 Where is Timbuctoo? Sego?
The Eastern Countries.—In what direction from

Abyssinia is the Somaali Country? What cape at its eastern extremity? On what ocean does it lie?
 What country south of the Somaali Country? Island north-east?
 What river north of Zanguebar?
 What small island east of Zanguebar?
 What country south? What river between Mozambique and Sofala? What town on the coast?
 What mountains separate the Eastern Countries from Central Africa?
 What country south of Mozambique? What island east? What channel between Mozambique and Madagascar?
Central Africa.—What country north of Central Africa? Countries south? East? West?
 What river rises in Central Africa and flows into the Mediterranean Sea?
 What lakes in the south and east?
 What mountains on the eastern boundary?
The Southern Countries.—What country to the north?
 What land on the Atlantic coast?
 What river flows into the Atlantic? What two into the Indian Ocean?
 Where is Cape Colony? Caffraria? Natal? Zoolu Land? Orange Free State? Transvaal?
 What two capes south of Cape Colony?
 Where is Lake Ngami?
 What mountains in Cape Colony?
 Where is Cape Town?
The Western Countries.—What country south of the Great Desert and west of Soudan?
 What river in the northern part of Senegambia? What islands west of Senegambia?
 What cape in the north-western part?
 What settlement in the south-west? *Sierra Leone*.

What state south-east of Senegambia? *Liberia*.
 What is the chief town of Liberia?
 What country south of Soudan and east of Senegambia? What gulf south of Upper Guinea?
 What river flows into the Gulf of Guinea?
 What mountains separate Upper Guinea from Soudan? What country west of Central Africa and between the Niger and the Nourse Rivers?
 What rivers flow into the Atlantic Ocean?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Name three divisions of Africa bordering on the Mediterranean. Name six on the Atlantic. Five on the Indian Ocean. Three on the Red Sea. Name three divisions that have no sea-coast.
 Through what country, and in what directions, do the Atlas Mountains extend? What do the Kong Mountains separate? The Mountains of the Moon? Where are the Snow Mountains?
 What river drains the slope towards the Mediterranean? What two drain the slope towards the Gulf of Guinea? One towards Mozambique Channel? Which drains the valley north of the Snow Mountains?
 In what direction, and on what waters, would a vessel sail from the Madeira Islands to Algiers? From St. Helena to Madagascar? From the Cape of Good Hope to the Canary Islands? In what countries would explorers go from Sierra Leone to Timbuctoo? A caravan from Fezzan to Cairo?
 What three divisions of Africa are crossed by the Equator? In what latitude is Africa? Barbary? Why? What divisions are crossed by the Tropic of Cancer? By the Tropic of Capricorn? In what zones is Africa? Southern Africa? In what zone is Cape Colony? Why? In what longitude is Africa from Washington? From Greenwich? Why?



CITY OF ALGIERS.

AFRICA.

1. **Africa** is one of the grand divisions of the earth. It is a large peninsula lying south of Europe; it is joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez. In the north is the Desert of Sahara, the largest desert in the world.

The northern part was known to the ancients, and is renowned in their histories; the south was discovered by the Portuguese, but a short time after Columbus found the New World.

2. Africa is principally inhabited by negroes. The climate is generally hot, and unhealthy to Europeans and Americans. On this account the exploration of the country has been attended with great difficulties.

3. The soil is not much cultivated, but the natural products are varied and luxuriant. The principal products exported are ivory, from

the tusks of the elephant, gold dust, and ostrich feathers.

4. There are many varieties of animals; the lion, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the giraffe, and the elephant are the principal wild beasts.

Large serpents abound in the forests. The ostrich, the largest bird known, is found.

5. The native governments of Africa are principally despotic monarchies. In the northern part Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion; in all the other native states debasing superstitions and idolatries are practiced.

BARBARY.

1. **Barbary**, called also *The Barbary States*, lies on the Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea.

Questions.—1. What is Africa? How is it situated? How joined to Asia? What great desert in the north? What is said of the northern part? What of the southern part? 2. By whom is Africa inhabited? What is said of the

climate? What of exploration? 3. Soil? Products? Principal exports? 4. Animals? Serpents? What large bird? 5. Government? Religions?

BARBARY.—1. Where is Barbary? Name the states

rbary States are Morocco, Algeria, and Tripoli. The Atlas Mountains run them.

the coast the soil is fertile, but the s unhealthy. Grapes, olives, and alre the principal products. Dates are uth of the Atlas Mountains, in Beled which means *the land of dates*.

rocco leather, made from the skins of argely exported. The people of Moor-Berber race inhabit cities and villages, t numbers, of Arabian descent, lead a g life, living in tents.

long time those who lived on the coast el pirates. They are no longer feared.



CITY OF MOROCCO.

e capital of Morocco is *Fez*; the capitals and Tripoli are cities of the same names; Algeria is *Algiers*. Barca and Fezzan, in at Desert, are under the dominion of

5. Morocco is an empire. Algeria belongs to France. The ruler of Tunis is called a *bey*; that of Tripoli a *pasha*.

EGYPT.

1. **Egypt** lies on the Mediterranean, in the north-eastern part of Africa. Its early history is found in the Bible. Joseph was sold into Egypt by his brethren.

It was one of the most famous countries of antiquity. Magnificent ruins and remains are found.

2. The principal pyramid near Cairo is nearly 500 feet high. In the catacombs, or ancient tombs, many mummies are found. The Sphinx is a reclining figure of stone, with the body of a lion and the head of a woman. The body is nearly covered with sand.



MODERN EGYPTIANS.

ntains? 2. Soil? Climate? Products? Where und? 3. What leather? What of the people? hose living on the coast? 4. Capitals? What ital of Algeria? What is said of Barca and 5. Government of Morocco? To whom does

Algeria belong? Ruler of Tunis called? Of Tripoli?

EGYPT.—1. Where is Egypt? Where is its early history referred to? What further is said of Egypt? What of the principal pyramid? The catacombs? What is the Sphinx? 3. What river? How is the country made

3. The Nile runs northward through Egypt. By the annual overflow of its waters, the country within its narrow valley is made fertile.

Egypt was in ancient times very populous and highly civilized. It was from Egypt that Greece learned art and civilization.

4. The capital is *Cairo* (Ki'-ro), on the Nile. *Alexandria* is the chief commercial town. At *Thebes* are wonderful ruins. Egypt belongs to Turkey. The Mohammedan religion prevails.

THE GREAT DESERT.

1. *Sahara*, or the Great Desert, lies south of the Barbary States. It is a vast expanse of sand, with a few fertile spots, called *oases*. *Fezzan* is the largest oasis.

2. Camels are used to cross the Desert, because they can bear the heat of the sun, carry heavy burdens, and do without water for several days.

When a large number of persons travel together, the train is called a caravan. They usually cross the desert in caravans for their mutual protection.

NUBIA AND ABYSSINIA.

1. *Nubia* and *Abyssinia* lie south of Egypt proper. *Nubia* is in the main rocky and desert. *Abyssinia* is more fertile. In *Abyssinia* the giraffe or camelopard is found.

2. *Khartoom* is the capital of *Nubia*. It is important as a stopping-place for caravans. *Gondar* is the capital of *Abyssinia*.

fertile? What of the ancient civilization? 4. Capital? Where? Chief town? Where are ruins? To what country does Egypt belong? Religion?

THE GREAT DESERT.—What is the Sahara? Which is the largest oasis? 2. How is the desert crossed? What is a caravan? Why do they travel together?

NUBIA AND ABYSSINIA.—1. Where are they? What of *Nubia*? Of *Abyssinia*? What animal is found in *Abyssinia*? 2. Capital of *Nubia*? For what is it important? What is the capital of *Abyssinia*? 3. To what country does *Nubia*

3. *Nubia* belongs to Egypt; *Abyssinia* is an independent monarchy. The Mohammedan religion chiefly prevails in *Nubia*. The *Abyssinians* are Christians, but their creed is very impure.

SOUDAN.

1. *Soudan* is the long central country south of the Great Desert. It is divided into various states, of which *Bornou*, *Houssa* (How'-sah), *Waday*, *Adamawa*, and *Bambarra* are the principal.

2. The *Niger* is the chief river. In the north is *Lake Tchad* (Chad). The soil of *Soudan* is fertile, the population numerous, and the climate mild.

THE EASTERN COUNTRIES.

1. The *Somali* Country lies to the south-east of *Abyssinia*. Its chief town is *Berbera*.

2. *Zanguebar* (Zang-gay-bar') is south of the *Somali* Country. The capital is *Zanzibar*, on an island of that name. It has a considerable trade in gold, ivory, and slaves. It is governed by the Sultan of *Zanzibar*.

3. *Mozambique* lies south of *Zanguebar*; it belongs to Portugal, but has been very little explored and settled. The capital is *Mozambique*.

4. *Madagascar* is the large island separated from the mainland by the *Mozambique* Channel. *Tananarivo* is the capital.

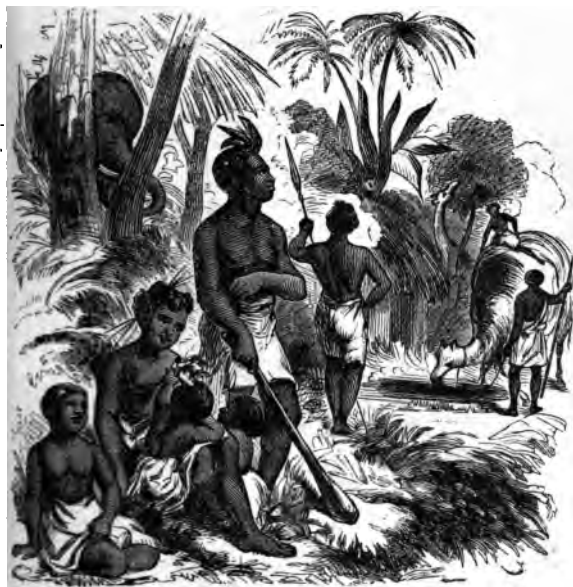
belong? What is *Abyssinia*? What is the religion of *Nubia*? Of *Abyssinia*?

SOUDAN.—1. Where is *Soudan*? Into what states divided? 2. River? Lake? Soil? Population? Climate?

THE EASTERN COUNTRIES.—1. Where is the *Somali* Country? Chief town? 2. Where is *Zanguebar*? Capital? Trade? By whom governed? 3. Where is *Mozambique*? To whom does it belong? Of its exploration? Capital? 4. What is *Madagascar*? How separated from the coast? Capital?

CENTRAL AFRICA.

1. **Central Africa** is a vast extent of country, of which little is known. In the south and east are the lakes Albert Nyanza, Victoria Nyanza, Tanganyika (Tahn-gahn-ye'-kah), Nyassa, Lincoln, Moero, and Bangweolo; on the east are the Mountains of the Moon.



SCENE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE SOUTHERN COUNTRIES.

1. **CAPE COLONY**, the southernmost country of Africa, belongs to Great Britain; it is important as a stopping-place for vessels sailing to and from India.

2. The Orange River bounds it on the north, and the Snow Mountains range through the centre.

3. *Cape Town* is the capital. The inhabitants are chiefly of Dutch and English descent.

CENTRAL AFRICA.—1. What is said of Central Africa? What lakes in the south and east? Mountains on the east?

THE SOUTHERN COUNTRIES.—1. To whom does Cape Colony belong? For what is it important? 2. What river on the north? What mountains range through the centre? 3. Capital? 4. What of Orange Free State and Transvaal?

4. **ORANGE FREE STATE** and **TRANSVAAL** are inhabited by descendants of the Dutch. The former is an independent republic; the latter is a British possession. **NATAL** is a British colony. **CAFFRARIA** forms part of Cape Colony.

5. **ZOOLU LAND** in the east, and **DAMARA LAND** and **NAMAQUA LAND** in the west, are inhabited by native tribes.

6. The chief rivers of this part of Africa are the Zambezi, the Limpopo, and the Orange.



CAPE TOWN.

THE WESTERN COUNTRIES.

1. **SENEGAMBIA** lies west of Soudan. It is named after its principal rivers, the *Senegal* and the *Gambia*.

SIERRA LEONE (Se-ër'-rah Le-o'-ne) is a British colony of free blacks.

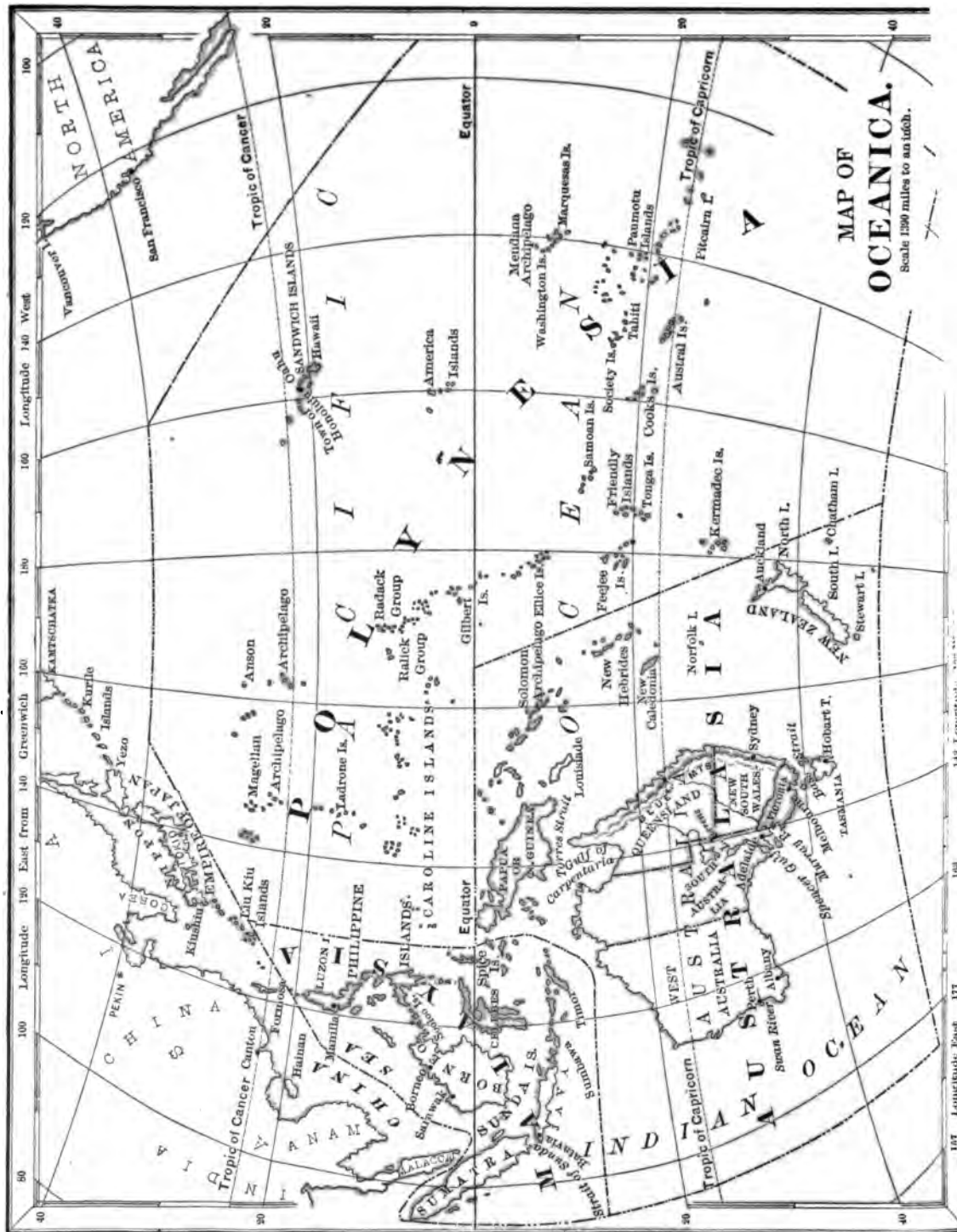
LIBERIA, formerly an American colony of free blacks, is an independent republic.

2. **UPPER GUINEA** extends from Senegambia to the Niger River. *Ashantee* and *Dahomey* are the principal native states.

LOWER GUINEA extends from Upper Guinea to the Nourse River. *Congo*, *Angola*, and *Ben-guela* are Portuguese colonies.

What British colony? What of Caffraria? 5. Zoolu Land, etc.? 6. Chief rivers?

THE WESTERN COUNTRIES.—1. Where is Senegambia? Why so called? What is Sierra Leone? Liberia? 2. Where is Upper Guinea? Principal native states? Lower Guinea? Portuguese colonies?



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Of what does Oceania consist? Of the three great island divisions, *Malaysia*, *Australasia*, and *Polynesia*.

Malaysia.—In what part of Oceania is *Malaysia*?

What island south of Malacca? South-east of Sumatra?

What strait separates these islands?

What large island east of Sumatra?

In what part of *Malaysia* are the Philippine Islands?

Which is the largest? What is the chief city? What large island lies to the southward of the China Sea?

What two principal towns in Borneo?

What island east of Borneo?

What small island group between Borneo and the Philippine Islands?

What group of islands lies to the east of Celebes? What island east of the Spice Islands?

Which is the largest island in *Malaysia*?

The next in size?

Australasia.—In what part of Oceania is *Australasia*?

Which is the largest island of *Australasia*? *Australia*; it is sometimes called a *Continent*.

What large island north of *Australia*?

What islands east of Papua?

What island-group west of it?

What strait between *Australia* and Papua?

What colonies does *Australia* comprise?

West Australia, *South Australia*, *Queensland*, *New South Wales*, and *Victoria*.

What river in West *Australia*?

What town near its mouth? *Perth*. It is the chief town of the Swan River Colony.

What town in the south-west?

What lake in South *Australia*? What town on the coast?

What mountains in the eastern part of *Australia*? What river in New South Wales?

In what part of *Australia* does the gold region lie? *Partly in New South Wales and partly in Victoria*.

What town in *Victoria*? In New South Wales? What island south of *Victoria*? What strait between?

What town in *Tasmania*?

In what direction from *Australia* is New Zealand? In what ocean?

What three islands does New Zealand comprise? What town in North Island? What island south-east?

In what direction from *Australia* are the New Hebrides? New *Caledonia*?

Where is Norfolk Island?

Polynesia.—In what ocean do the islands of *Polynesia* lie?

In what part, north or south of the Equator, are the Caroline Islands?

What islands lie north of the Caroline group? What groups east?

In what part of *Polynesia* are the Sandwich Islands? Mention the largest.

What town on the Sandwich Islands?

(This town is the capital of the Sandwich group; it is on the island of Oahu.)

How are the Friendly Islands situated?

Of what groups do the Friendly Islands consist?

In what part of *Polynesia* is *Mendana Archipelago*?

Of what two groups does it consist?

What two archipelagoes in the north-western part of *Polynesia*?

In what part of *Polynesia* are the Society Islands?

What group is crossed by the Equator?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Name the three divisions of Oceania. Which is the largest? Which is the smallest? Which contains the most water? Which the most land and the largest island?

In what direction, and on what water, would a vessel sail from New Zealand to the Friendly Is.? From Japan to the Sandwich Is.? From Manila to Canton? From Java to Melbourne? From Auckland to Sydney?

Which two divisions of Oceania are crossed by the Equator? From what division is *Australia* separated by the Equator? In what latitude is Oceania? *Polynesia*? *Malaysia*? *Australia*? Borneo? Why? What divisions are crossed by the Tropic of Cancer? What are crossed by the Tropic of Capricorn? In what zones is Oceania? *Australia*? In what zone is *Sumatra*? New Zealand? The Sandwich Is.? Why? In what longitude is Oceania from Washington? From Greenwich? Why?



VIEW IN THE CITY OF MELBOURNE.

OCEANICA.

Oceanica comprises numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean. It is divided into *Malaysia* (Mal-ay'-she-ah), *Australasia* (Aws-tral-ay'-she-ah), and *Polynesia* (Pol-e-ne'-she-ah). Oceanica lies in both hemispheres.

1. *Malaysia* contains many islands. The principal are Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Cel'ebes, the Philippines, and the Spice Islands. They are noted for the great number of volcanoes they contain.

The climate is hot, and the vegetation luxuriant. *Borneo*, *Sumatra*, and *Java* are called the *Sunda Islands*.

2. In Borneo are diamond and gold mines. In all the islands sugar, coffee, and camphor are produced. In Sumatra pepper; in the Philippine Islands hemp and tobacco; and in the Spice Islands cloves and nutmegs are raised.

Questions.—What does Oceanica comprise? How divided?

1. What does Malaysia contain? For what noted? Climate? Vegetation? Name the Sunda Islands. 2. What mines in Borneo? Products? In the Philippines what are raised?

3. *Malaysia* is inhabited principally by Malay race. The natives are fierce, and when intoxicated by opium often rush into public places, killing all whom they meet.

Batavia, on the island of Java, is the capital of the Dutch possessions in the East. *Manila* on the Philippine Islands, is an important city.

4. A part of Borneo belongs to Great Britain; the remainder, with Sumatra, Java, Celebes, and the Spice Islands, to the Dutch. Philippine Islands belong to Spain.

AUSTRALASIA.

1. *Australasia*, which means *the lands south of Asia*, includes the large island (which is sometimes called a continent) of Australia, Pa-

3. What race? Their character and conduct? Capital City of the Philippines? 4. To whom do the islands of Australasia belong?

AUSTRALASIA.—1. What does Australasia include?

do-ah) or New Guinea, New Zealand, and smaller islands. The native inhabitants are of the Papuan race.

Australia is now generally called a continent.

On its coast it has been settled, but little is known of the interior.

There is much fertile land on the eastern and western coasts, and the climate is in general healthy. Agriculture has been as yet little attended to. Sheep-raising is extensively carried on.

Gold mines have been recently discovered, and are very productive. The kangaroo and a species of dog called the *dingo*, are found in Australia.



CITY OF SYDNEY.

Sydney is a flourishing city, and the capital of New South Wales. Melbourne is the chief city of the gold region, and the capital of Victoria. For a long time the British sent

their convicts to that part of Australia called *New South Wales*; but this practice has been discontinued.

4. *Tasmania* is an island south of Australia. Sheep and cattle are raised in great numbers. It was formerly called *Van Diemen's Land*.

5. *New Zealand* consists of three islands: they are *North Island*, *South Island*, and *Stewart Island*. *Auckland* is the capital. The soil is fertile; the climate is like that of Australia.

6. Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand belong to Great Britain.

POLYNESIA.

1. **Polynesia** (from two Greek words meaning *many islands*) comprises all the remaining island groups in the Pacific Ocean. It is the largest division of Oceanica.

2. *The Sandwich Islands* form the principal group, and are better known than any others. Under the influence of Christian missionaries, they have become civilized, and are now an important kingdom.

3. Among these islands are many which have been built by the little coral insect, and form low coral islands. Upon these seaweed and sand are cast by the waves, and in time they become fit for the residence of men.

4. *Honolulu*, on the island of *Oahu* (Wah'-hoo), is the capital of the Sandwich Islands. *Hawaii* (Hah-wi'-ee) is the largest island.

As Americans and Europeans settle in these islands, the natives decrease; and it is supposed that eventually they will entirely disappear. The *Friendly*, *Marquesas* (Mar-kay'-sahs), and *Society Islands* are the other principal groups.

1. What is said of Australia? 2. What is said of the interior? 3. Cities? 4. Mines? 5. Animals? 6. British convicts? 7. Where is Tasmania? 8. What is said of it? 9. Old name? 10. Of what does New Zealand consist? 11. Name the islands. 12. Capital? 13. Soil and climate? 14. To whom do Australia, Tasmania, etc., belong?

POLYNESIA.—1. What does Polynesia mean? 2. What does it comprise? 3. Its size? 4. What is the principal group? 5. By whom visited? 6. What insect builds? 7. What of the coral islands? 8. Capital of the Sandwich Islands? 9. Largest island? 10. What effect has the settlement of whites? 11. Name the other principal groups.

PRONUNCIATIONS

OF

GEOGRAPHICAL WORDS USED IN THIS WORK.

ah represents the sound of a in far; ay, of a in fate; ä, that of a in fat; ɛ, of e in met; i, of i in pine; i, of i in pin; ö, of o in mode; ü, of u in pure; ũ, of u in tun.

A.

Aar (ahr).
 Abyssinia (ab-is-sin'e-ah).
 Adrian (ay'dre-an).
 Adriatic (ad-re-at'ik).
 Afghanistan (ahf-gahn-is-tahn').
 Africa (af're-kah).
 Alabama (äl-ä-bah'mah).
 Albany (awl'bä-ne).
 Albemarle (äl-be-marl').
 Alexandria (äl-ex-an'dre-ah).
 Algeria (äl-je're-ah).
 Algiers (ahl-jeerz').
 Alleghany (äl-le-gay'ne).
 Alpaca (äl-pak'ah).
 Alps (älpz).
 Altai (ahl-ti').
 Altamaha (awl-tä-mä-haw').
 Alton (awl'tün).
 Amazon (am'ah-zün).
 America (ä-mër'e-kah).
 Am'ster-dam.
 Andes (an'diz).
 Anglesea (ang'g'l-se).
 Angola (ang-go'lah).
 An-nap'o-lis.
 Ant-arc'tic.
 Antilles (ahn-teel').
 Ant'werp.
 Apennines (ap'en-ninz).
 Arabia (ä-ray'be-ah).
 Archipelago (ar-ke-pel'ä-go).
 Arc'tic.
 Argentine (ar'jen-teen) Confedera'tion.
 Arizona (är-e-zo'nah).
 Ar-kan'sas.
 Ar'no.
 Ashantee (ahsh-ahn-te').
 Asia (ay'she-ah).
 As'pin-wall.
 Athens (ath'enz).
 Atlanta (at-lan'tah).
 At-lan'tic.
 At'las.
 Augusta (aw-gus'tah).
 Austin (aws'tin).
 Australasia (aws-tral-ay'she-ah).

Australia (aws-tray'le-ah).
 Austria (aws'tre-ah).
 Avalanches (av-ah-lahnsh'ez).

B.

Babylon (bab'e-lün).
 Bahama (bah-hay'mah).
 Balearic (bäl-e-är'ik).
 Balize (bä-leez').
 Baltimore (bawl'te-more).
 Bangor (bang'gor).
 Barbary (bar'ber-e).
 Barca (bar'kah).
 Batavia (bä-tay've-ah).
 Bath (bathh).
 Baton Rouge (bat'un-roozh').
 Bavaria (bä-vay're-ah).
 Bayous (bi'ooz).
 Behring (be'ring).
 Beled-el-Jerid (be-led'el-je-reed').
 Belfast (bel-fast').
 Belgium (bel'je-um).
 Beloochistan (bel-oo'chis-tahn').
 Benguela (ben-gay'lah).
 Ben'ning-ton.
 Ber'be-ra.
 Ber'lin.
 Berne (bern).
 Beth'le-hem.
 Bey (bay).
 Birmingham (bir'ming-äm).
 Bohemia (bo-he'me-ah).
 Bokhara (bo-kah'rah).
 Bolivar (bo-lee'var).
 Bolivia (bo-liv'e-ah).
 Bordeaux (bor-do').
 Bor'ne-o.
 Bornou (bor-noo').
 Bos'ton.
 Brah'mins.
 Brattleboro' (brat't'l-bür-rüh).
 Brä-zil'.
 Brem'en.
 Bridge'port.
 Bris'tol.
 Brownsville (brownz'vil).
 Brussels (brus'selz).

C.

Buddhism (bood'ism).
 Buenos Ayres (bo'nos ay'riz).
 Bunker (bung'ker) Hill.
 Bur'ling-ton.
 Cabul (kah-bool').
 Caffraria (kaf-fray're-ah).
 Cagliari (kahl'yah-re).
 Cairo (ki'ro).
 Calcutta (käl-kut'tah).
 Caledonia (käl-e-do'ne-ah).
 California (käl-e-for'ne-ah).
 Callao (kahl-yah'o).
 Cambridge (kame'brij).
 Canada (kan'ä-dah).
 Can'cer.
 Candia (kan'de-ah).
 Can-ton'.
 Cape Breton (kape brit't'n).
 Cap'ri-corn.
 Caribbean (kär-rib-be'an).
 Carolina (kär-o-li'nah).
 Cas-cade'.
 Cas'co.
 Cattegat (kat'te-gat).
 Caucasian (kaw-kay'she-an).
 Celebes (sel'e-bes).
 Ceylon (se'lon, or se-löwn').
 Champlain (sham-plane').
 Charlotte (shar'lot) Town.
 Chesapeake (ches'ä-peek).
 Cheyenne (shi-an').
 Chicago (she-kaw'go).
 Chili (chil'le).
 China (chi'nah).
 Christiana (kris-te-ah'nah).
 Christiania (kris-te-ah'ne-ah).
 Cincinnati (sin-sin-nat'te).
 Cleveland (kleev'land).
 Cologne (ko-löwn').
 Colombia (ko-lom'be-ah).
 Colorado (kol-o-rah'do).
 Columbia (ko-lum'be-ah).
 Concepcion (kon-sep-se-öwn').
 Concord (kong'kürd).
 Congaree (kong-gä-re').
 Congo (kong'go).

ut (kon-net'e-kut).
 iple (kon-stan-te-no'p'l).
 en (ko-pen-hay'ghen).
 kor'do-vah).
 or'se-kah).

(ko-to-pax'e).
 (kuv-ing-tün).

ray'ko).
 et).
 kre-vass').
 rim-e'ah).
 bah).
 and.

D.

(dah-ho'may).
 a-ko'tah).
 (däl-may'she-ah).
 lan'yoob).
 ir-foot').

(del'ä-wür).

es (de moin').

ng'go).
 ne'per).

(doo-böök').

rf.

E.

ek-wah-dore').
 1 (ed'in-bür-rüh).
 i'nah).
 jipt).
 ah).
 ing'gland).
 e-kway'tor)
).

x (es'ke-mo, or es'ke-moze).
 ah).
 oo'rüp).

F.

(fawk'land).
 z-zahn').
 ñing-gawlz') Cave.
 (flan'derz).

Florida (flor'e-dah).
 Frankfort (frank'fürt).
 Friendly (frend'le) Islands.
 Frigid (frid'jid) Zone.

G.

Galena (gä-le'nah).
 Galicia (gal-ish'e-ah).
 Galveston (gal'ves-tün).
 Geneva (jen-e'vah).
 Genoa (jen'o-ah).
 Georgia (jor'je-ah).
 Germany (jer'mä-ne).
 Ghebers (ghe'berz).
 Ghent (gh like g in give).
 Gibraltar (je-brawl'ter).
 Glaciers (glay'seerz, or glas'e-erz).
 Glasgow (glas'go).
 Goldsboro (göldz'bür-rüh).
 Go-mor'rah.

Gon'dar.

Grampian (gram'pe-an).
 Granada (grah-nah'dah).
 Great Britain (brit't'n).
 Greece (greess).
 Greenland.

Greenwich (grin'ij).

Guatemala (gaw-te-mah'lah, or gwah-tay-mah'lah).

Guayaquil (gwi-ah-keel').

Guinea (ghin'ne).

H.

Hague (haig).
 Halifax (hal'e-fax).
 Ham'burg.
 Han'o-ver.
 Hart'ford.
 Havana (hä-van'ah).
 Hawaii (hah-wi'e).
 Hayti (hay'te).
 Himalaya (him-awl'e-ah, or him-ah-li'-ah).

Hindoostan (hin-doo-stan').

Holyrood (hol'e-rood).

Honduras (hon-doo'rahs).

Honolulu (hon-o-loo'loo).

Hoogly (hoog'le).

Housatonic (hoo-sä-ton'ik).

Houssa (hōw'sah).

Hungary (hung'gä-re).

Huron (hū'rūn).

I.

Ice'land.
 Idaho (i'dä-ho).
 Illinois (il-lin-oyz', or il-lin-oy').
 Indiana (in-de-an'ah).
 In'di-an-ap'o-lis.
 Inverness (in-ver-ness').
 Ionian (i-o'ne-an).
 Iowa (i'o-wah).
 Ire'land.
 Irkoutsk (ir-kootsk').
 Ish'ma-el.
 Ispahan (is-pä-hahn').
 Italy (it'ä-le).
 Itaska (i-tas'kah).
 Iviça (e-ve'sah).
 Iztaccihuatl (ees-tahk-se-hwaht'l').

J.

Jaguar (jag-yoo-ar').
 Jamaica (jä-may'kah).
 Japan (jah-pan').
 Java (jah'vah).
 Jerusalem (je-roo'sä-lem).
 Ju'an Fer-nan'dez.
 Juniata (ju-ne-at'ah).

K.

Kalamazoo (käl-ä-mä-zoo').
 Kamtschatka (kahm-chat'kah).
 Kansas (kan'zas).
 Kelat (ke-laht').
 Ken-ne-bee'.
 Kenosha (ken-o'shah).
 Kentucky (ken-tuk'e).
 Khan (kawn, or kan).
 Khartoom (kar-toom').
 Kings'ton.
 Kiolen (ke-o'len).
 Kittery (kit'ter-e).
 Kurile (koo'ril).

L.

Labrador (lab-rä-dore').
 Lafayette (laf-ay-yet').
 La Guayra (lah-gwi'rah).
 Lama (lay'mah).
 Lan'sing.
 Lap'land.
 La Plata (lah plah'tah).
 Lawrence (law'rensa).
 Leavenworth (lev'en-wurth).

Le-comp'ton.
 Leg'horn (or leg-horn').
 Le-pan'to.
 Levees (lev'ecz).
 Lex'ing-ton.
 Leyden (li'den).
 Liberia (li-be're-ah).
 Liffey (lif'fe).
 Lima (le'mah).
 Limpo'po.
 Lincoln (link'un).
 Lipari (lip'ah-re).
 Lisbon (liz'bün).
 Liu Kiu (le-oo' ke-oo').
 Liv'er-pool.
 Lof-fo'den.
 London (lun'dän).
 Louisiana (loo-is-e-an'ah).
 Louisville (loo'is-vil).
 Lowell (lo'el).
 Lubeck (loo'bek).
 Lynn (lin).
 Lyons (li'ünz).

M.

Madagascar (mad-ä-gas'kar).
 Madison (mad'e-sun).
 Madrid (mah-drid').
 Magellan (mah-jel'lan).
 Maine (mane).
 Majorca (mah-jor'kah).
 Malay (mä-lay').
 Malaysia (mä-lay'she-ah).
 Malstrom (mahl'strum).
 Malta (mawl'tah).
 Man'ches-ter.
 Manilla (mä-nil'lah).
 Manitoba (man-e-to'bah).
 Marmora (mar'mo-rah).
 Marquesas (mar-kay'sahs).
 Marseilles (mar-saylz').
 Maryland (ma're-land).
 Massachusetts (mas-sä-choo'sets).
 Mat'a-mo'ras.
 Maysville (mayz'vil).
 Mecca (mek'kah).
 Medina (me-de'nah).
 Mediterranean (med-e-ter-ray'ne-an).
 Melbourne (mel'burn).
 Memphis (mem'fis).
 Menai (men'i).
 Meriden (mër'e-den).
 Merrimac (mër're-mak).

Merthyr Tydvil (mer'ther tid'vil).
 Mexico (mex'e-ko).
 Michigan (nish'e-gan).
 Middletown (mid'd'l-town).
 Mikado (me-kah'do).
 Mil'an.
 Milwaukee (mil-waw'ke).
 Minneapolis (min-ne-ap'o-lis).
 Minnesota (min'ne-so'tah).
 Minorca (min-ör'kah).
 Mississippi (mis-sis-sip'pe).
 Missouri (mis-soo're).
 Mobile (mo-beel').
 Modena (mod'en-ah).
 Mo-ham'med-an.
 Mongolia (mon-go'le-ah).
 Montan'a.
 Mont Blanc (mōng-blōng').
 Montevideo (mon-te-vid'e-o).
 Montpelier (mont-peel'yer).
 Montreal (mon-tre-awl').
 Morocco (mo-rok'ko).
 Moscow (mos'ko).
 Mosquito (mus-ke'to).
 Mozambique (mo-zam-beek').

N.

Namaqua (nah-mah'kwah).
 Nankin (nahn-kin').
 Naples (nay'p'lz).
 Nashua (nash'yoo-ah).
 Natal (nah-tal').
 Natchez (natch'iz).
 Nebraska (ne-bras'kah).
 Neth'er-lands.
 Neuse (nūce).
 Nevada (ne-vah'dah).
 New Albany (nū-awl'bä-ne).
 New-Berne (nū'bern).
 New Brunswick (nū-brunz'wik).
 Newfoundland (nū'fund-land).
 New Guinea (nū-ghin'ne).
 New Hampshire (nū-hamp'shir).
 New Ha'ven.
 New Jersey (nū-jer'ze).
 New London (nū-lun'dün).
 New Mexico (nū-mex'e-ko).
 New Orleans (nū-or'le-ünz).
 Newport (nū'pört).
 New South Wales (wailz).
 New Zealand (nū-ze'land).
 Ngami (n'yah'me).
 Niagara (ni-ag'ä-rah).

Niger (ni'jer).
 Nin'e-veh.
 Nippon (nip-pone').
 Norfolk (nor'fok).
 North'amp'ton.
 Nor'way.
 Norwich (nor'rij, or nor'witch).
 Nova Scotia (no'vah sko'she-ah).
 Nubia (noo'be-ah).
 Nyanza (ne-ahn'zah).

O.

Oahu (wah'hoo).
 Oases (o'ä-sez, or o-ay'seez).
 Oceanica (o-she-an'e-kah).
 Oconee (ok-o'ne).
 Ohi'o.
 Omaha (o'mä-haw).
 Ontario (on-tay're-o).
 Oporto (o-por'to).
 Oregon (ör'e-gün).
 Ottawa (ot'tä-way).

P.

Pacific (pä-sif'ik).
 Palestine (päl'es-tine).
 Pamlico (pam'le-ko).
 Pampas (pahm'pahs).
 Panama (pahn-ah-mah').
 Papuan (pah'poo-an).
 Paraguay (pah-rah-gwi').
 Parana (pah-rah-nah').
 Paris (pär'ris).
 Parma (par'mah).
 Pasha (pah-shaw').
 Patagonia (pat-ä-go'ne-ah).
 Pe-kin'.
 Pembina (pem'be-nah).
 Pensacola (pen-sä-ko'lah).
 Peoria (pe-o're-ah).
 Persia (per'she-ah).
 Peru (pe-roo').
 Pesth (pest).
 Philippine (fil'ip-pin).
 Pisa (pe'zah, or pe'sah).
 Pizarro (pe-zär'ro).
 Polynesia (pol-e-ne'she-ah).
 Popocatepetl (po-po-kah-tay-pet'l').
 Port au Prince (pört-o-prinss').
 Pört'land.
 Porto Rico (por'to re'ko).
 Portsmouth (pörts'müth).
 Portugal (pör'tü-gal).

iac.
(praig).
lence.
(prūsh'yah).
pweb'lah).
(pīr'en-eez).

Q.

kwe-bek').
kwin'se).
s'to).

R.

ahs-seen').
rak-koon') Fork.
ine).
land (rode i'land).
Plata (re'o day lah plah'tah).
iro (ri'o jā-ne'ro).
am.
ūsh'yah).

S.

to (sak-rā-men'to).
ah-hah'rah, or sah'hah-rah).
ny (sent an'to-ne).
go (sent do-ming'go).
(sent-jon').
nce (sent law'renss).
(sent loo'is).
sent-pawl').
burg (sent pe'terz-burg).
y-lem).
id (sah-mar-kahnd').
cis'co.
idor (sahn sahl-vah-dore').
(sah-dus'ke).
h Islands.
(sahn'tah fay).
(sahn-te-ah'go).
(sar-din'e-ah).
sax'un-e).
via (skan-de-nay've-ah).
(skot'land).
'pol.
yn).
sen-e-gawl').
bia (sen-e-gam'be-ah).
ev'r, or saiv'r).
i (shang-hi').
(shēf'feeld).
si-be're-ah).
is'il-e).

Si'don.
Sierra Leone (se-ēr'rah le-o'ne).
Sierra Madre (se-ēr'rah mah'dray).
Sierra Nevada (se-ēr'rah nay-vah'dah).
Sinai (si'nay, or si'nay-i).
Sioux (soo, or se-oo').
Skager Rack (skah-gher-rahk').
Slavonia (slah-vo'ne-ah).
Smithfield (smith'feeld).
Smyrna (smir'nah).
Society (so-si'e-te) Islands.
Sod'om.
Somaules (so-maw'leez).
Soudan (soo-dahn').
Span'ish-town.
Spree (spray).
Springfield (spring'feeld).
Staffa (sta'fah).
Steppes (steps).
Stock'holm.
Stromboli (strom'bo-le).
Sucre (soo'kray).
Suez (soo'ez).
Sumatra (soo-mah'trah).
Swe'den.
Swit'zer-land.
Sydney (sid'ne).

T.

Tagus (tay'gus).
Tallahassee (tāl-lā-hass'e).
Tallulah (tāl-loo'lah).
Tananarivo (tah-nah-nah-re-vo').
Tartary (tar'tah-re).
Tasmania (tas-may'ne-ah).
Tehad (chahd).
Tef'lis, or Tif'lis.
Teheran (tēh-her-ahn').
Tennessee'.
Terra del Fuego (tēr'rah del foo-ee'go).
Tex'as.
Tezcuco (tez-koo'ko).
Thames (temz).
Thebes (theebz).
Thibet (tib'et).
Ti'ber.
Tobolsk (to-bolsk').
Tocoa (to-ko'ah).
Tokio (to'ke-o).
To-le'do.
Topeka (to-pe'kah).
To-ron'to.
Transvaal (tranz-vahl').

Trieste (tre-est').
Trinidad (trin-e-dad').
Tripoli (trip'o-le).
Tucson (too'son).
Tunis (too'nis).
Turin (too'rin).
Turkestan (toor-kes-tahn').
Turkey (tur'ke).
Tuscaloosa (tus'kā-loo'sah).
Tuscany (tus'kah-ne).
Tyre (tire).

U.

Uniamesi (oo-ne-ah-may'se).
Ural (yoo'ral).
Uruguay (oo-roo-gwi').
Utah (yoo'taw).

V.

Valparaiso (vahl-pah-ri'so).
Venezuela (ven-ez-we'lah).
Venice (ven'iss).
Ver-mont'.
Vesuvius (ve-soo've-us).
Vicks'burg.
Victoria (vik-to're-ah).
Vienna (ve-en'nah).
Vincennes (vin-senz').
Volga (vol'gah).

W.

Wabash (waw'bash).
Wales (wailz).
Wash'ing-ton.
Waterloo (waw-ter-loo').
West Indies (west in'deez).
Willamette (wil-lah'met).
Windsor (win'zer).
Winooski (we-noos'ke).
Wis-con'sin.
Worcester (wōōs'ter).
Wurtemberg (wur'tem-berg).
Wyoming (wi-o'ming).

Y.

Yez'o.
Yokohama (yo-ko-hah'mah).
Yucatan (yoo-kah-tahn').

Z.

Zambezi (zahm-bay'ze).
Zanesville (zains'vil).
Zanguebar (zang-gay-bar').
Zanzibar (zahn-ze-bar').
Zealand (ze'land).
Zoolu (zoo'loo).

WORDS FOR SPELLING

AND

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW AND EXAMINATION.

EXPLANATION.—The following list embraces the names of most of the important items for which inquiry is made in the Geography. They are arranged topically, and serve as a complete review of all map questions and the most important part of the text; they furnish also nearly a thousand words for that very important exercise—*spelling*.

The forms of questions are left to the judgment of the teacher.

HEMISPHERES.

Western?
Eastern?

CONTINENTS.

Western?
Eastern?
Australian?

GRAND DIVISIONS.

North America?
South America?
Europe?
Asia?
Africa?
Oceanica?

COUNTRIES AND STATES.

NORTH AMERICA.

Danish America?
Greenland?
Iceland?
British America?
Canada?
Ontario?
Quebec?
New Brunswick?
Nova Scotia?
Manitoba?
British Columbia?
Prince Edward Id.?
Northwest Terr.?
Labrador?
Newfoundland?
United States?

Eastern States.

Maine?
New Hampshire?
Vermont?
Massachusetts?
Rhode Island?
Connecticut?

Middle States.

New York?
Pennsylvania?
New Jersey?
Delaware?

Southern States.

Maryland?
Virginia?
West Virginia?
North Carolina?
South Carolina?
Georgia?
Florida?
Alabama?
Mississippi?
Louisiana?
Texas?

Western States.

Ohio?
Indiana?
Illinois?
Kentucky?
Tennessee?
Michigan?
Wisconsin?
Minnesota?
Iowa?
Missouri?
Arkansas?
Kansas?
Nebraska?
Colorado?
Nevada?
California?
Oregon?

Western Territories.

Dakota?
Montana?
Idaho?
Washington?
Utah?
Wyoming?
Arizona?
New Mexico?
Indian?
Alaska?
Mexico?
Yucatan?
Central America?
Belize?

SOUTH AMERICA.

U. S. of Colombia?
Venezuela?
Guiana?
British Guiana?
Dutch Guiana?
French Guiana?
Brazil?
Ecuador?
Peru?
Bolivia?
Argentine Confed'n?
Paraguay?
Chili?
Uruguay?
Patagonia?

EUROPE.

British Isles?
Great Britain?
England?
Scotland?
Wales?
Ireland?
Norway?
Sweden?
Russia?
Poland?
Lapland?
Prussia?
Denmark?
Austria?
Hungary?
Bohemia?
Dalmatia?
Galicia?
Turkey?
Greece?
Italy?
Sardinia?
States of the Church?
Naples?
Venetia?
Switzerland?
Germany?
Saxony?
Bavaria?

Wurtemberg?

Baden?
Holland?
Belgium?
France?
Spain?
Portugal?

ASIA.

Siberia?
Chinese Empire?
China?
Thibet?
Mongolia?
Mantchooria?
Corea?
Japan Empire?
India?
Hindoostan?
Farther India?
Birmah?
Anam?
Siam?
Malacca?
Beloochistan?
Afghanistan?
Turkestan?
Persia?
Georgia?
Turkey?
Arabia?

AFRICA.

Barbary States?
Morocco?
Algeria?
Tunis?
Tripoli?
Barca?
Great Desert?
Egypt?
Nubia?
Abyssinia?
Somauli Country?
Zanguebar?
Mozambique?
Zoolu Land?

Transvaal Republic? Orange Free State? Natal? Cape Colony? Caffraria? Soudan? Central Africa? Senegambia? Sierra Leone? Liberia? Upper Guinea? Lower Guinea?	St. Roque? Horn? Blanco?	EUROPE. British Isles? Great Britain? Ireland? Shetland? Orkney? Hebrides? Man? Wight? Scilly Is.? Loffoden? Faroe? Corsica? Sardinia? Sicily? Malta? Ionian? Candia?	Borneo? Celebes? Spice Is.? Sooloo? Philippine? Luzon?
AUSTRALIA. West Australia? South Australia? Victoria? New South Wales? Queensland?	EUROPE. North? Matapan? Clear? Land's End? Malin Head?	ASIA. North-East? East? Romania? Comorin?	<i>Polynesia.</i> Caroline Islands? Ladrone Islands? Magellan Archipelago? Anson Archipelago? Sandwich Islands? Hawaii? Oahu? Mendana Archipelago? Washington Islands? Marquesas Islands? Friendly Islands? Feejee Islands? Society Islands? Austral? Pitcairn's?
PENINSULAS. NORTH AMERICA. Alaska? Nova Scotia? Florida? Yucatan? Lower California?	AFRICA. Bon? Verd? Good Hope? Agulhas? Guardafui?	ASIA. Nova Zembla? New Siberia? Aleutian? Kurile? Saghalin? Japan Islands? Nippon? Yezo? Kiushiu? Liu Kiu? Formosa? Hainan? Ceylon?	MOUNTAINS. NORTH AMERICA. Rocky? Fremont's Peak? Pike's Peak? Sierra Madre? Popocatepetl Vol.? Alleghany? Green? White? Adirondack? Catskill? Highlands? Blue? Blue Ridge? Cumberland? Cascade? Mt. St. Elias? Mt. St. Helens? Coast? Sierra Nevada?
EUROPE. Norway and Sweden? Denmark? Spain and Portugal? Italy? Crimea?	ISTHMIUSES. Panama? Suez?	AFRICA. Azore? Madeira? Canary? Cape Verd? St. Helena? Madagascar? Mauritius? Bourbon? Socotra?	SOUTH AMERICA. Andes? Aconcagua Vol.? Brazilian?
SIA. Kamtschatka? Corea? Malacca? Arabia?	ISLANDS. NORTH AMERICA. North Georgian? Prince William Land? Greenland? Iceland? Newfoundland? Anticosti? Prince Edward? Cape Breton? Mount Desert? Nantucket? Martha's Vineyard? Block? Long? Florida Reefs? West Indies? Bahama? Greater Antilles? Cuba? Hayti? Jamaica? Porto Rico? Caribbee? Lesser Antilles? Baranoff? Vancouver? Santa Barbara?	OCEANICA. Australia? Tasmania? New Zealand? North Island? South Island? Stewart Island? Norfolk? New Caledonia? New Hebrides? Solomon's Archipelago? Papua?	EUROPE. Pyrenees? Alps? Balkan? Apennine? Sudetic? Carpathian? Kiolen? Ural? Caucasus?
CAPES. NORTH AMERICA. Farewell? Brewster? San Lucas?	SOUTH AMERICA. Joannes? Falkland? Terra del Fuego? Chiloe? Juan Fernandez?	<i>Malaysia.</i> Sumatra? Java?	
<i>United States.</i> Ann? Cod? May? Henlopen? Charles? Henry? Hatteras? Lookout? Canaveral? Sable? St. Blas? Mendocino? Flattery?			
SOUTH AMERICA. Gallinas?			

ASIA.

Taurus?
Mt. Ararat?
Hindoo-Koosh?
Kuen Lun?
Altai?
Thian-Shan?
Himalaya?

AFRICA.

Atlas?
Kong?
Mts. of the Moon?
Snow?

AUSTRALIA.

Blue?

DESERTS.

Great Desert?
Cobi?

LAKES.

NORTH AMERICA.

Great Bear?
Great Slave?
Athabasca?
Winnipeg?
Superior?
Michigan?
Huron?
Erie?
Ontario?
Moosehead?
Winnipiseogee?
Champlain?
Okeechobee?
St. Clair?
Itasca?
Lake of the Woods?
Great Salt Lake?

SOUTH AMERICA.

Maracaybo?
Titicaca?

EUROPE.

Onega?
Ladoga?

ASIA.

Baikal?

AFRICA.

Tchad?
Victoria Nyanza?
Albert Nyanza?
Tanganyika?
Nyassa?
Ngami?

AUSTRALIA.

Torrens?

RIVERS.

British America.

Kwichpak?
Mackenzie?
Churchill?
Nelson?
St. Lawrence?
Ottawa?
Sorel?
Columbia?

Eastern States.

St. John?
St. Croix?
Penobscot?
Kennebec?
Androscoggin?
Merrimac?
Connecticut?

Middle States.

Hudson?
Mohawk?
Delaware?
Schuylkill?
Black?
Genesee?
Susquehanna?
Juniata?
Alleghany?
Monongahela?
Potomac?
Shenandoah?
Rappahannock?
James?
Great Kanawha?
Roanoke?
Neuse?
Cape Fear?
Great Pedee?
Santee?
Savannah?
Altamaha?
St. John?
Chattahoochee?
Alabama?
Tombigby?
Pearl?
Sabine?
Trinity?
Brazos?
Colorado?
Nueces?

Western States and Territories.

Mississippi?
Ohio?
Big Sandy?
Kentucky?

Cumberland?

Tennessee?

Scioto?

Wabash?

White?

Chippewa?

Wisconsin?

Illinois?

Rock?

Minnesota?

Des Moines?

Iowa?

Missouri?

Nebraska?

Kansas?

Osage?

Arkansas?

Canadian?

White?

Red?

Rio Grande?

Colorado?

Green?

Gila?

Grand?

Columbia?

Lewis?

Clarke?

Willamette?

Sacramento?

San Joaquin?

SOUTH AMERICA.

Magdalena?

Orinoco?

Amazon?

Rio Negro?

Purus?

Madeira?

Xingu?

Araguay?

San Francisco?

Rio de la Plata?

Parana?

Paraguay?

Rio Negro?

EUROPE.

Thames?

Severn?

Shannon?

Tweed?

Dwina?

Petchora?

Volga?

Don?

Danube?

Po?

Rhone?

Guadiana?

Tagus?

Douro?

Loire?

Seine?

Rhine?

Elbe?

Oder?

Vistula?

ASIA.

Obe?

Irtysh?

Yenisei?

Lena?

Amoor?

Hoang-Ho?

Yang-tse-Kiang?

Cambodia?

Irrawaddy?

Brahmapootra?

Ganges?

Indus?

Euphrates?

Amoor?

Sihon?

AFRICA.

Nile?

White Nile?

Blue Nile?

Zambezi?

Orange?

Nourse?

Coanza?

Congo?

Niger?

Tsadda?

Shary?

AUSTRALIA.

Murray?

Swan?

OCEANS.

Atlantic?

Pacific?

Indian?

Arctic?

Antarctic?

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, /
SOUNDS.

NORTH AMERICA.

Baffin?

Hudson?

St. Lawrence?

Fundy?

Passamaquoddy?

Penobscot?

Casco?

Massachusetts?

Long Island?

Delaware?

Chesapeake?
Albemarle?
Pamlico?
Tampa?
Apalachee?
Pensacola?
Atchafalaya?
Green?
Campeche?
Honduras?
Tehuantepec?
San Francisco?

SOUTH AMERICA.
All Saints?
Panama?

EUROPE.
White?
Caspian?
Azov?
Black?
Mediterranean?
Adriatic?
Biscay?
Irish?
North?
Baltic?
Bothnia?
Finland?

ASIA.
Kamtschatka?
Ochotsk?
Japan?
Yellow?
China?
Bengal?
Arabian?
Persian?
Red?
Aral?

AFRICA.
Red?
Guinea?

AUSTRALIA.
Carpentaria?
Spencer?

STRAITS AND CHANNELS.

NORTH AMERICA.
Davis?
Hudson?
Belleisle?
Canso?
Florida?
Mackinaw?

SOUTH AMERICA.
Magellan?

EUROPE.
English?
Bristol?
St. George's?

North?
Dover?
Gibraltar?

ASIA.
Behring?
Malacca?

AFRICA.
Bab-el-Mandeb?
Mozambique?

AUSTRALIA, ETC.
Torres?
Bass?
Sunda?

CITIES AND TOWNS.
BRITISH AMERICA.

Ottawa?
Montreal?
Quebec?
Kingston?
Toronto?
Fredericton?
Halifax?
St. Johns?
Victoria?

UNITED STATES.
Eastern States.

Augusta?
Portland?
Bangor?
Eastport?
Concord?
Manchester?
Nashua?
Portsmouth?
Montpelier?
Burlington?
Rutland?
Boston?
Lowell?
Worcester?
Salem?
Lynn?
Springfield?
Plymouth?
Providence?
Newport?
Bristol?
Hartford?
New Haven?
Norwich?
New London?

Middle States.
Albany?
New York?
Brooklyn?
Buffalo?
Rochester?
Troy?

Syracuse?
Utica?
Oswego?
Elmira?
Harrisburg?
Philadelphia?
Pittsburgh?
Allegheny?
Reading?
Lancaster?
Erie?
Williamsport?
Trenton?
Newark?
Camden?
Dover?
Wilmington?

Southern States.

Annapolis?
Baltimore?
Washington?
Richmond?
Petersburg?
Norfolk?
Alexandria?
Lynchburg?
Wheeling?
Charleston?
Raleigh?
Wilmington?
New-Berne?
Columbia?
Charleston?
Atlanta?
Savannah?
Milledgeville?
Augusta?
Macon?
Tallahassee?
St. Augustine?
Pensacola?
Montgomery?
Mobile?
Huntsville?
Selma?
Jackson?
Natchez?
Vicksburg?
Baton Rouge?
New Orleans?
Austin?
Galveston?
Houston?

Western States and Territories.

Columbus?
Cincinnati?
Cleveland?
Dayton?
Toledo?

Zanesville?
Sandusky?
Indianapolis?
New Albany?
Fort Wayne?
Lafayette?
Springfield?
Chicago?
Peoria?
Galena?
Frankfort?
Louisville?
Covington?
Nashville?
Memphis?
Knoxville?
Lansing?
Detroit?
Madison?
Milwaukee?
Racine?
St. Paul?
Minneapolis?
Des Moines?
Dubuque?
Burlington?
Iowa City?
Jefferson City?
St. Louis?
Little Rock?
Topeka?
Lincoln?
Carson City?
Sacramento?
San Francisco?
Salem?
Yankton?
Helena?
Boisé City?
Olympia?
Denver?
Salt Lake City?
Tucson?
Santa Fe?
Sitka?

MEXICO, ETC.

Mexico?
Puebla?
Matamoras?
Vera Cruz?
Mazatlan?
Acapulco?
New Guatemala?
Grey Town?
Havana?
Spanish Town?
Kingston?
Port au Prince?
St. Domingo?
St. John?

SOUTH AMERICA.

Bogota?
Panama?
Carthagena?
Aspinwall?
Caraccas?
La Guayra?
Georgetown?
Paramaribo?
Cayenne?
Rio Janeiro?
Bahia?
Pernambuco?
Maranham?
Quito?
Guayaquil?
Lima?
Cuzco?
Callao?
Sucre?
Potosi?
Buenos Ayres?
Parana?
Asuncion?
Concepcion?
Santiago?
Valparaiso?
Montevideo?

EUROPE.

London?
Liverpool?
Manchester?
Birmingham?
Sheffield?
Hull?

Merthyr Tydvil?
Edinburgh?
Glasgow?
Dundee?
Aberdeen?
Dublin?
Belfast?
Cork?
Limerick?
Galway?
Stockholm?
Christiania?
St. Petersburg?
Moscow?
Astrakhan?
Sebastopol?
Archangel?
Berlin?
Hamburg?
Frankfort?
Copenhagen?
Vienna?
Prague?
Pesth?
Trieste?
Constantinople?
Rome?
Florence?
Naples?
Milan?
Turin?
Genoa?
Venice?
Berne?
Brussels?
Waterloo?

Paris?
Lyons?
Marseilles?
Bordeaux?
Madrid?
Barcelona?
Granada?
Cadiz?
Lisbon?
Oporto?

ASIA.

Irkoutsik?
Tobolsk?
Pekin?
Canton?
Nankin?
Shanghai?
Lassa?
Tokio?
Calcutta?
Benares?
Madras?
Bombay?
Delhi?
Mandelay?
Bangkok?
Hue?
Saigon?
Singapore?
Kelat?
Cabul?
Bokhara?
Samarcand?
Teheran?
Ispahan?

Tiflis?
Smyrna?
Damascus?
Jerusalem?
Mecca?
Medina?
Muscat?

AFRICA.

Tunis?
Morocco?
Algiers?
Tripoli?
Cairo?
Alexandria?
Khartoom?
New Dongola?
Gondar?
Zanzibar?
Mozambique?
Timbuctoo?
Sego?
Sierra Leone?
Monrovia?
San Salvador?
Cape Town?

AUSTRALIA, ETC.

Melbourne?
Sydney?
Hobart Town?
Auckland?
Batavia?
Manilla?
Borneo?
Sarawak?
Honolulu?

A
GEOGRAPHY
OF
PENNSYLVANIA:

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS,

AND INTENDED TO ACCOMPANY

MITCHELL'S NEW PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

WITH

A NEW MAP OF THE STATE,

ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

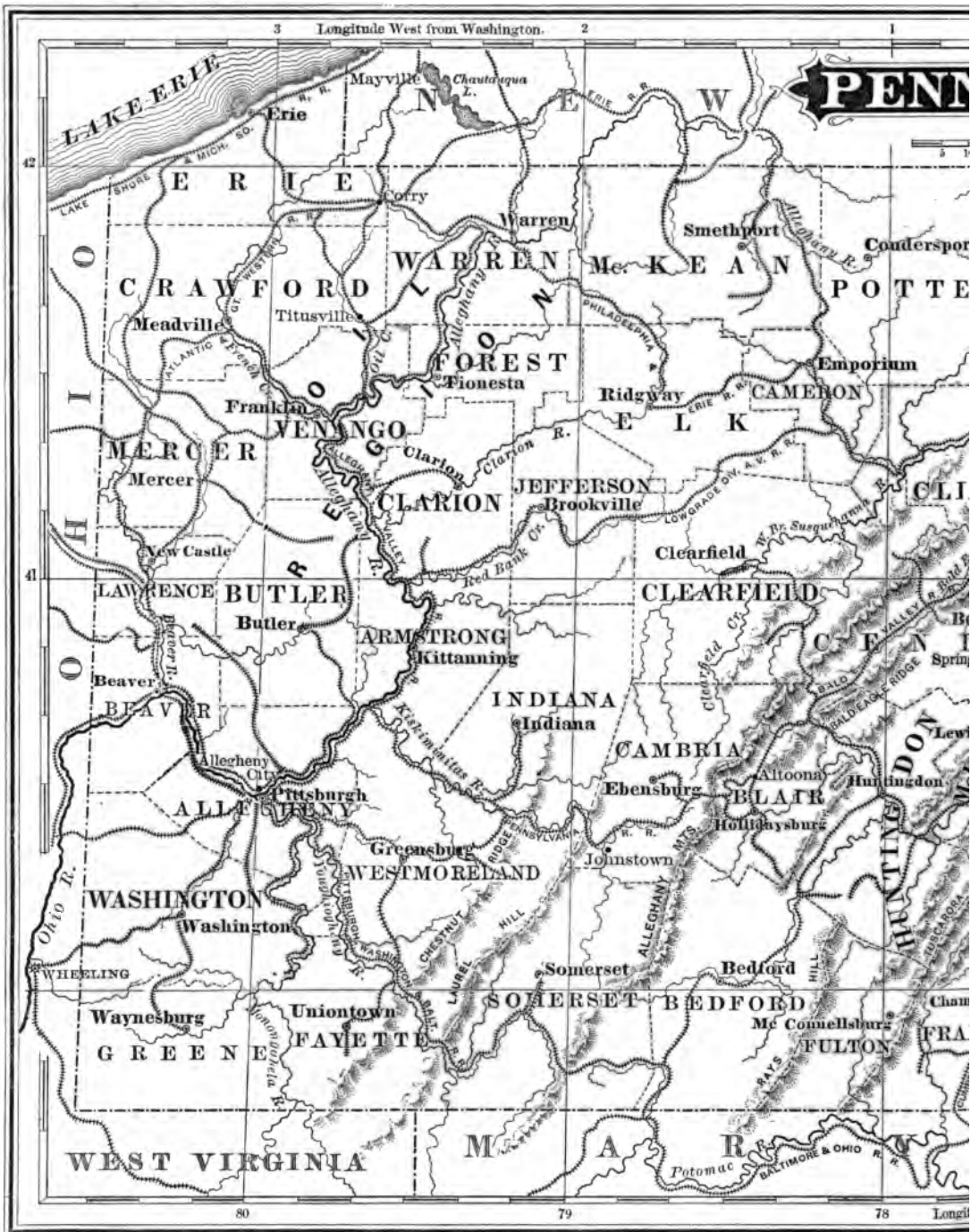
BY J. P. WICKERSHAM, LL.D.,

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.



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QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

POSITION.

Bound Pennsylvania.

What lake is northwest of it?

What parallel of latitude forms part of the northern boundary?

What parallel passes through the southern part of the State?

Between what meridians of longitude (west from Greenwich) does Pennsylvania lie?

Through what part of the State does the meridian of Washington pass?

PRODUCTIONS.

Name the principal agricultural productions,—manufactures,—minerals.

What articles are exported?

Locate the oil region. Where is coal found? Iron?

MOUNTAINS.

What mountain system crosses the State?

Name its principal ranges.

In what direction does it extend?

What ridges are west of the Alleghany Mountains?

Name the principal range east.

What two rivers break through this range?

RIVERS.

Name the principal rivers in the State.

What States does the Delaware River separate?

Where does it rise? In what direction does it flow? Name its branches. Into what does it empty? Name, in order, the cities you would pass in ascending this river.

How far is the Delaware navigable for ships? (*To Philadelphia.*) For steamboats? (*To Trenton.*)

In what part of the State does the Lehigh River rise? Give its course. Name the towns you would pass in ascending it. Where does the Schuylkill River rise? Give its course. Name the towns you would pass in ascending it.

What river flows into Chesapeake Bay? By what two rivers is it formed? In what direction does it flow? Where does the North Branch rise? Give its course. Name the towns on it. Where does the West Branch rise? Give its course. Name the towns on it.

Where does the Juniata rise? In what direction does it flow? Where does it empty? Name the towns on it.

What two rivers form the Ohio? What cities at their junction? In what course does the Ohio flow? Into what river does it empty?

Where does the Alleghany River rise? Into what State does it flow? What river of Pennsylvania rises in West Virginia? In what direction does it flow?

TOWNS.

Name and locate the capital of Pennsylvania. The principal manufacturing city.

What city on Lake Erie?

What towns on the West Branch of the Susquehanna are engaged in the lumber trade?

What manufacturing cities at the head of the Ohio?

On the Schuylkill? On the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and Harrisburg?

Locate Scranton, Pottsville, Norristown, and Wilkes-barre.

Where is Chester? For what is it noted?

Locate Altoona, Easton, Allentown, Gettysburg.

Locate the principal towns in the oil region. Name the principal towns engaged in the coal trade. What towns are engaged in the manufacture of iron?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

In what zone is Pennsylvania? Describe its soil. Its climate.

In what county do you live?

What counties surround it? In what part of the State is it? Name its county-town.

By what railroad would you go from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh?

In what direction is Reading from Philadelphia?

What railroad would you use in going from one of these places to the other?

In what direction from Harrisburg is Easton? Lancaster? Pittsburgh?

How would you go by railroad from your home to Philadelphia? To Pittsburgh? To Harrisburg? To Reading? To Scranton? To Williamsport? To Erie?

On what bodies of water would you sail in going from Philadelphia to New York City? To Washington? To New Orleans? To San Francisco?

Through what countries of Europe does the 40th parallel of north latitude pass?



COAL-BREAKER.

CASTING PIG IRON.

OIL MINING.

PENNSYLVANIA.

I. RANK.—Pennsylvania is the second State in the Union in population, wealth, and importance.

II. EXTENT AND POPULATION.—The greatest length of the State is 302 miles, and its greatest breadth 175 miles. Its area is 46,000 square miles, and its population about 4,000,000.

III. BOUNDARIES.—The States bounding Pennsylvania on the south are Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia; those bounding it on the west are West Virginia and Ohio; Lake Erie and New York bound it on the north, and New York and New Jersey on the east.

IV. MOUNTAINS.—The Alleghany system of mountains extends across the State from northeast to southwest. Its principal ranges are the Blue, Alleghany, Chestnut, and Laurel. Beautiful and fertile valleys lie between these ranges.

V. RIVERS.—The principal rivers of the State are the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Ohio, and their branches. They drain almost the whole territory.

What rank does Pennsylvania hold among the States of the Union? Give the length of the State. Width. Area. Population. Bound Pennsylvania. Name its

VI. LAKES.—Lake Erie furnishes a good harbor at the city of Erie for vessels engaged in the trade of the great lakes. There are many small lakes in the northern counties; some of them are very beautiful.

VII. SOIL AND CLIMATE.—The soil is very fertile, there being but a small portion of the land that cannot be used for either pasturage or tillage. A running stream of water is found on almost every farm. The climate, though variable, is healthful.

VIII. MINERALS.—Small quantities of gold and silver have been found; copper, lead, zinc, and nickel are mined in several places; but the State is famous for its immense deposits of coal, iron, and petroleum. The coal-fields cover an area of nearly 13,000 square miles, beds of iron ore are found 100 feet thick, and petroleum is largely produced in the oil region.

IX. OTHER PRODUCTIONS.—The mountains of Pennsylvania are covered with pine, oak, chestnut, hemlock, and hickory trees. The valleys have a rich

principal mountains. Rivers. Why is lake Erie important? Describe the soil. The climate. Name the minerals. Which of them are metals? What trees



VIEW OF FAIRMOUNT, PHILADELPHIA.

soil, which produces wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, tobacco, hops, etc. The products of the dairy and the orchard are abundant.

The principal manufactures are cotton and woollen goods, leather, machinery, agricultural implements, cutlery, nails, paper, pig-iron, castings, flour, glass, carriages, and paints.

The principal exports are grain, iron, oil, and various manufactured articles.

X. INDIANS.—At the coming of Penn, the State was inhabited by scattered tribes of Indians. None now remain in the State, except a remnant of the Cornplanter tribe, who have a small village in Warren county.

XI. THE SWEDES.—The Swedes were the earliest European settlers in Pennsylvania. They established themselves at Upland, now Chester, in 1643, and built a church and school-house at that point.

XII. WILLIAM PENN.—William Penn came from England, in the ship "Welcome," in 1682. On his way up the Delaware he first landed at New Castle, then at Upland, and, soon after, proceeded to Philadelphia.

grow in the State? Name the principal farm products. The manufactures. The exports. *What is an export?* What of the Indians? Who were the earliest Euro-

XIII. CITIES AND TOWNS.—There are 36 cities, boroughs, and towns in Pennsylvania, with over 5000 inhabitants each.

Philadelphia, on the Delaware, contains more houses than any other city in the United States, and is the first in the value of its manufactures. It has a fine park of 3000 acres.

Its charitable, scientific, and literary institutions are numerous; and among its objects of interest to visitors are Independence



PENN'S SLATE-ROOF HOUSE.

Hall, Girard College, the University, the Masonic Temple, the Mint, and Laurel Hill Cemetery.

The Declaration of Independence was proclaimed at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.

Pittsburgh and *Allegheny*, at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela, are extensively en-

pean settlers? Where did they settle? When? When and where was the first English settlement? What is said of Philadelphia? Pittsburgh and Allegheny?

gaged in manufacturing. They have hundreds of mills, shops, foundries, furnaces, and factories. There are also in both cities a number of fine public buildings and handsome private residences.

Scranton owes its rapid growth to the immense deposits of coal in the vicinity of which it is situated.

Reading, on the Schuylkill, was laid out in 1752. It is the centre of several railroads, and is largely engaged in manufacturing.

Allentown and *Easton*, on the Lehigh, are beautiful, thriving towns.

Pottsville and *Wilkesbarre*, one on the Schuylkill and the other on the north branch of the Susquehanna, are centres of the anthracite coal trade. The Wyoming Massacre occurred near Wilkesbarre, in 1763.

Altoona, at the foot of the Alleghany mountains, contains the great machine shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad.



FARM SCENE.

Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna, is the capital of the State. The Capitol building stands on a rising ground in the centre of the city, and has apartments for the Legislature, the Governor, the Supreme Court, and the several Executive officers. The Governor's mansion is on the river bank.

Lancaster, on the Conestoga Creek, is the oldest inland city in the State, and has extensive manufactures of cotton. It was the capital from 1799 to 1812.

Erie, on Lake Erie, is a growing city, with a thriving trade carried on by water and railroad.

Williamsport and *Lock Haven*, on the Susquehanna, are largely engaged in the lumber trade.

Norristown, on the Schuylkill, and *York*, on the Codorus, are fine towns, situated in the midst of fertile agricultural districts.

Pittston, *Carbondale*, *Tamaqua*, *St. Clair*, *Ashland*, and *Mahanoy City* are extensively engaged in the coal trade.

Titusville, *Meadville*, and *Corry* are the principal towns in the oil region.

Danville, *Lebanon*, *New Castle*, *Johnstown*, and *Phoenixville* contain some of the most extensive iron-works in the country.

The leading interest of *Chester* is ship-building.

Carlisle, *West Chester*, *Columbia*, and *Chambersburg* are situated in rich farming regions.

Scranton? *Reading*? *Harrisburg*? *Lancaster*? *Erie*? *Williamsport*? *Lock Haven*? *Allentown*? *Easton*? *Pottsville*? *Wilkesbarre*? *Altoona*? *Norristown*?

York? What places are engaged in the coal trade? Oil? Iron? Ship-building? Lumber? Agriculture? What is said of the railroads of Pennsylvania? Of the State

XIV. RAILROADS.—Pennsylvania has more miles of railroad than any other State. The most important railroads are the Pennsylvania Central, the Philadelphia and Reading, and the Lehigh Valley.

XV. STATE GOVERNMENT.—The State Government consists of a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, and six heads of departments; a Legislature composed of a Senate with 50 members and a House of Representatives with 201 members; and a Supreme Court of seven judges.

XVI. COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.—There are sixty-seven counties in the State. The counties elect judges, sheriffs, district attorneys, treasurers, and other officers.

XVII. CITY AND BOROUGH GOVERNMENT.—The chief executive officer of a city is called a mayor; that of a borough, a burgess. The local laws for these places are made by bodies called councils.

XVIII. TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.—The township is the smallest political division. There are nearly two thousand townships in the State. They elect justices of the peace, constables, school directors, and other officers.

XIX. EMPLOYMENTS.—The people of Pennsylvania are engaged in agricultural pursuits, in manufacturing, and in mining. The mining interests are nearly one-half as great as those of all the other States and territories together. The annual product of coal is worth more than seven times as much as California's annual product of gold.

XX. TRADE AND COMMERCE.—Philadelphia has lines of steamships running to different ports in Europe, and a large number of vessels engaged in trade with foreign countries and along our own coast. The wharves of Pittsburgh are constantly crowded with river craft that convey her manufactured articles and her coal to all parts of the Mississippi valley. Erie enjoys a share of the trade of the great lakes.

XXI. RELIGION.—There are nearly 6000

churches in the State. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Reformed, Catholic, Baptist, and Episcopalian, are the largest denominations.



GETTYSBURG MONUMENT.

XXII. EDUCATION.—Pennsylvania ranks with the foremost States in regard to education. She has a large number of universities and colleges, many good academies and seminaries, high schools in every city and large town, ten normal schools, and 17,000 public schools, which furnish free instruction to nearly a million of children. Schools have been established by the State for the education and maintenance of orphans left destitute by the late civil war. The only battle of this war that was fought in Pennsylvania was that at Gettysburg, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July, 1863.

government? How many counties in the State? What is said of county government? City and borough government? Township government? What are the

principal employments of the people? What is said of the commerce of Philadelphia? Of Pittsburgh? Of Erie? What is said of religion? Of education?





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